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Part One
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THE NEW-YORK FLOATED

High Tide Made Easy the Task of Getting Her Out of the Mud.

LA BOURGOGNE TO SAIL TO-DAY

The French Liner Does Not Need to Wait for Repairs After Her Collision.

THE WORK OF SAVING THE WRECKS

Wreckers Already Busy with the Clyde—Raising of the Ailsa a More Formidable Undertaking.

There was a general straigtening out yesterday of the tangle made in marine affairs by the fog of Saturday. The American Line steamship New-York, which had been stranded in the Lower Bay, was floated off the West Bank, where she had been aground for twenty-eight hours, and brought up to the city, and the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, whose steel prow had sent the Ailsa to the bottom of the Narrows, wended her way back to port, in order to have her damaged bow repaired before resuming her journey to Havre.

Divers were put at work recovering mail matter on the sunken Ailsa, and wreckers were busily engaged removing the cargo of the steamship George W. Clyde, beached off Fort Hamilton after her disastrous meeting with the Guyandotte of the Old Dominion Line.

The fog, beloved of wreckers, cleared away during the night, and the fleet, which should have sailed Saturday, made its way to sea. As Saturday was a record-breaking day, so far as disaster went, yesterday was a record-breaking one in the way of sailings.

The fleet, numbering thirty-two vessels in all, seventeen of which were steamships, was led out by the Campania. Like all the rest, that vessel had left her dock Saturday, and, proceeding down the Narrows, had been forced to anchor on account of the fog. She chose a berth in Gravesend Bay. That locality was soon made populous by other vessels whose voyages had been similarly interrupted.

The Cunard giantess, as she stood out to sea, passed close to her stranded rival of the American Line, the hapless New-York. To the officers of that vessel the Campania's colors, snapping gayly in the freshening wind, conveyed a taunt, and the discordant notes of her whistle sounded like a jeer. With Cunard luck, the Campania had emerged unscathed from the many mishaps of the day before, and that same luck, or something more substantial, had stood her in good stead when she had with the St. Paul an equal chance of piling herself up on the beach alongside the American Line's latest built racer, but escaped that peril and steamed triumphantly into harbor.

Following the Campania were the Hudson, outward bound for New-Orleans; the Bluefields for Baltimore, the Phoenicia for Hamburg, the Werra for Naples, the Galileo for Buenos Ayres, the Norwegian for Glasgow, the Thingvalla for Stettin, the Panama for Havana, El Sud for New-Orleans, the Coya for Valparaiso, the Richmond Hill for London, the Scotia for Glasgow, the Dariel for Dover, the Curaçao for Curaçao, the Kara for Iquique, and the Manitoba for London.

In the wake of the fleet of steam vessels followed a long procession of sailing craft. The list included the barkentine Louise Adelaide, the brig Ora, and the schooners Estelle Phinney, Emma F. Angell, Addie M. Anderson, Lucy H. Russell, Hattie P. Simpson, Henry Wethington, St. Thomas, Fred Gower, Willie H. Higgins, Annie B. Mitchell, Childe Harold, and Elm City.

The wreckers began work early on the stranded Clyde. The vessel lay off Fort Hamilton, with her stern to the beach and about 100 yards distant from the land. The hole opened in her port side by the stern of the Guyandotte is ten feet in height and seven feet wide. It is large enough for a rowboat to pull into, and several of these craft, with sightseers on board, did so yesterday. The hole is just abaft the foremast, between the smokestack and the pilot house.

The Clyde's normal draught of water is fifteen feet. When the tide was running out yesterday, it was noticed that the ship was drawing nine feet of water aft and twelve feet forward.

The Chapman Wrecking Company has obtained the contract for raising the vessel. It sent the tugs Hustler and Chapman, the steam derrick Will, and the steam lighter T. L. Sturtevant alongside the wreck yesterday. The 400 tons of cargo which the Clyde had on board were transferred to the steam lighter during the day and landed at the Clyde Line pier. The wrecking boats will remain alongside the vessel during the night, and to-day an effort will be made to float the ship.

The Merritt Wrecking Company has the job of raising the Ailsa. It will prove to be quite a formidable undertaking, as the ship is sunk in fifty feet of water, and yesterday at high tide nothing but the upper part of her masts and the top part of her funnel could be seen.

Capt. F. R. Sharpe, the wrecking master of the Merritt Company, was at the scene of the wreck early yesterday morning. He was there to make an examination of the Ailsa and the position in which she lay, preparatory to beginning the work of raising. That will not be begun until to-day. Under the direction of Capt. Sharpe divers went down to the ship searching for the mail matter which is in her mailroom. This consists of five letter bags and nine bags of papers. The mail was bound for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica. Up to 6 o'clock last night none of the bags had been recovered.

The lighthouse tender visited the wreck during the afternoon and affixed a light in the port main rigging and one in the starboard fore rigging. These will be kept lighted at night to warn vessels of the obstruction.

LA BOURGOGNE COMES BACK.

Her Injuries Not Serious, and She Will Sail To-day.

La Bourgogne, repentant for inflicting the fatal wound that sunk the Atlas Line steamship Ailsa, came back to her dock early yesterday morning, showing the scars sustained in the encounter. She was not seriously crippled, and could have proceeded on her voyage with safety, but her commander, Capt. Poirot, thought it would be more satisfactory to her passengers and their friends to put back. He did so under no orders, but on his own responsibility.

After the collision the Frenchman drifted with the strong ebb tide out of the Narrows and into Gravesend Bay, where the anchor was let go, and there she remained for the night. During the evening the 181 bags of mail on La Bourgogne were transferred to the British steamship Campania,

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THE SULTAN FEARS ASSASSINS.

Fifteen Thousand Soldiers Guard Him in the Streets—Careful Search Made for Mines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—The annual ceremony of the kissing of the mantle of the prophet by the Sultan took place today. The fears that an attempt would be made to assassinate his Majesty robbed the ceremony of much of its usual picturesqueness, and the crowd that generally attends to witness the passage of the Sultan from the Yildiz Palace to the mosque in the city proper, where the mantle is kept, was comparatively small, the people fearing that the slightest suspicious action would lead to arrest.

The Sultan drove in a closed carriage from the palace. The horses went at their swifest pace, and it was almost impossible to recognize the royal equipage.

The entire route was guarded by strong detachments of troops. Every precaution was taken to guard against an attempt upon the life of his Majesty. The street through which he passed had been dug up in searches for hidden mines, and the bridge across the Golden Horn from Calata to Constantinople, over which the Sultan passed, was guarded for days to prevent its being tampered with by the alleged conspirators.

There were on duty in the streets fully 15,000 soldiers. Little, if any, excuse was needed by them or the police for making arrests. At least 1,000 persons were taken into custody.

After kissing the mantle the Sultan returned to the palace as rapidly as he had come to the city.

ITALY'S GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

Socialists and Sympathizers Make an Anti-Grisbi Demonstration.

ROME, March 1.—Five hundred of the Socialist leaders throughout Italy were recently summoned to attend a private meeting, to be held in this city to-day. The police learned of the proposed meeting and prevented its being held.

Afterward, hundreds of the Socialists and their sympathizers gathered and passed resolutions condemning the Government's policy in Africa. When the resolutions were put to vote there were cries of "Menelik has beaten Crispi!" and "Long live the Social revolution!"

There were similar scenes in other towns. The demonstrations were confined entirely to the active Socialists and their sympathizers.

TREMBLIE TO BE GUILLOTINED.

Murdered Francois Farbos and Salted the Body in Argentina.

DOUAI, France, March 1.—Raoul Tremblie, who was arrested at Dunkirk May 28, 1894, for the murder in the Argentine Republic of François Farbos, has been sentenced to be guillotined.

Tremblie induced Farbos to go from France to Buenos Ayres, and after his arrival there murdered and robbed him. The body was decapitated and cut into twelve pieces, after which it was salted in a barrel.

Tremblie then fled to France, but the authorities at Buenos Ayres had in the meantime discovered the murder and cabled for his arrest. He having murdered a French citizen, his trial took place in France.

To Meet President Faure.

PARIS, March 1.—The Temps says that Mr. Gladstone, who is now in the South of France, asked a few days ago for an interview with President Faure on the occasion of the latter's visit to Cannes. The President immediately acceded to the request, and the interview will take place in the Cannes Town Hall Tuesday.

WANTED TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS.

John Mackin, Who Committed Murder and Cut His Throat, Refused to Eat—Doctors Frightened Him with a Pump.

JERSEY CITY, March 1.—John Mackin, who killed his wife and mother-in-law and cut his own throat, to-day devised a new plan for cheating justice. When his nurse carried his breakfast to him he pushed it away, and said he did not want to eat. When questioned as to the reason, he said he had made up his mind to starve himself to death. He thought it would be easier to die that way than by the rope.

The physicians were notified, and they told Mackin that if he would not eat voluntarily he would be forced to eat. Mackin told them that no one could force him to eat if he did not want to eat.

He was seriously informed that unless he ate the food set before him it would be pumped down his throat. In order to frighten him an ordinary stomach pump was taken into the ward and placed by his bed. When he saw what he supposed were preparations to carry out the threat he gave up, and said he would eat his breakfast. He did so. He also ate his other meals without making any objection.

Mackin is much improved, as is also Connors, his father-in-law. Both will probably be discharged from the hospital by the end of the week. Connors will go back to his desolated home, Mackin to the county jail.

Mrs. Connors and Mrs. Mackin will be buried to-morrow.

THE EGLAU MURDER MYSTERY.

Coroner Fitzpatrick May Hold the Inquest To-day.

The inquest in the case of the old artist, Maximilian Eglau, who Feb. 10 was murdered at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, may be held this morning by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

At any rate, the notices to the witnesses had not been countermanded last evening, and judging from Coroner Fitzpatrick's attitude last Monday, it will require very forcible argument based on the most excellent reasons to require a score of persons to again put themselves to inconvenience without result.

What the detectives have accomplished toward clearing up the case within a week is not definitely known, but it was generally understood yesterday that the only result has been to further befog the mystery.

Fears for Philadelphia Schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 1.—Great anxiety exists in shipping circles over the fate of four Philadelphia schooners which sailed from North Carolina ports twenty-five days ago, and of which no tidings have since been heard. The missing vessels are the schooners Frank S. Hale, commanded by Capt. Moore; the Melvin, commanded by Capt. Sebastian; the S. Warren Hall, of which Capt. Hall is master, and the Eunice R. Dyer, commanded by Capt. Ireland.

The crews of the four vessels number sixty men in all. All four were lumber-laden and are now about fifteen days overdue. It is feared the vessels have foundered.

Mrs. Lena Schott Arrested.

Miss Mary Gibson, a woman who was formerly employed as a servant in the family of Cornelius H. Van Riper of 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, is now dying in Bellevue Hospital, where she was taken Saturday from 854 First Avenue, on the advice of a Dr. Jacoby, who had refused to treat the case. As a result of Miss Gibson's statement, Mrs. Lena Schott, a doctress, with several places of business, of which the First Avenue house is one, has been arrested and held to await the outcome of Miss Gibson's illness.

A Murder in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 1.—Harry Hyndes, the most prominent gambler in the West, who runs establishments in Salt Lake, Cheyenne, Laramie, Boise, and other cities, shot and killed Walter Dinwoody, a prominent young business and society man, charging him with too great friendliness with Mrs. Hyndes.

PLUNGED FROM A TRESTLE

Freight and Passenger Trains Wrecked on the Southern Railway.

THREE KILLED AND FIVE INJURED

Train Robbers, It Is Thought, Removed a Rail—Three Men Under Suspicion.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—Three persons were killed and five injured in a wreck on the Southern Railway at Stone Creek trestle about 7 o'clock last night. There is strong circumstantial evidence against three men suspected of removing a rail, but no arrests have been made.

The Dead.

The dead are:

MERCER, ROBERT, fireman, of Macon.

REDDISH, JOHN, fireman; died to-day from scalds received last night.

WIPPLER, F. W., baggagemaster, Macon.

The Injured.

The injured are:

DUNNELL, B. T.; Pullman conductor; seriously hurt.

JOYNER, T. A.; engineer, of Macon; bruised about the body.

OGBURN, M. F.; a passenger, of Cincinnati; seriously injured.

SHAW, MISS SALLIE; of Reids, Ga.; painfully hurt about the face.

WILLIAMS, MISS MINNIE; of Butlard's Ga.; side bruised and shoulder dislocated.

The passenger train which left Atlanta at 4:10 yesterday afternoon for Jacksonville was the first to strike the trestle. It ran 300 feet on the trestle, and fell over into the stream.

Ten minutes later the freight came on, ran for some distance on the trestle, and plunged into the river. The freight locomotive was not a car length from the rear Pullman of the passenger train.

Engineer Joyner, of the passenger train, and his fireman, Reddish, did not discover the rail had been removed until the engine jumped the track. The engine plunged forward on the trustle and broke through, falling to the bed of the creek.

The freight train left Macon ten minutes behind the passenger.

The wildest excitement prevailed at the scene of the wreck for two hours.

The uninjured quickly began the work of rescue, but two of the crew had been instantly killed. Others were picked up dangerously hurt, and they were given the best attention possible.

The railroad officials sent news of the wreck to Macon, and a crew of surgeons and officials left shortly afterward for the scene. Several detectives were on board, and others went from Atlanta with a wrecking train at midnight.

Superintendent Beauprie and Roadmaster Lemmons, both of Atlanta, went on the wrecking train.

That the wreck was the work of train robbers seems certain. The rail was removed from the left-hand track going down. Mercer, fireman on the passenger train, was coaling at the time, and Engineer Joyner could not see the track.

The conductor of the passenger train quickly sent back one of his trainmen with a lantern to stop the freight, but it was too late. Engineer Green of the freight saw the trainman's lantern, and attempted to bring his train to a stop, but it plunged into the broken space of the tracks.

Wippler, the baggagemaster, was drowned in two feet of water in his car. The baggage car tumbled into the creek, and Wippler's body was pinioned down in the water which rushed into the car. He was found with his feet in the air and his head a foot under water.

A coincidence is that the wreck occurred within one mile of a similar wreck one year ago, and Roland Reed's company, who were in last year's wreck, were also in last night's accident. He and members of his company have suits pending against the road now for $40,000 damages.

None of the actors was seriously hurt last night.

FIRE IN A LIQUOR WAREHOUSE.

A Blaze Late Last Night Does $25,000 Damage in the Building at 45 Beaver Street.

Fire started in the heating apparatus on the first floor of the old five-story building at 45 Beaver Street late last night, and in a short time had spread through the entire building. The flames had reached the roof before they were seen and an alarm sent out.

The fire did not cause any great damage, as the alarm was sent out quickly enough, but the flames, which could be seen all over the lower part of the city, were responsible for the three alarms that were sent out.

The first floor of the building was vacant; the second and third are used by Walter and William Osborne, wine and spirit merchants. The establishment of T. Dwyer, wholesale liquor merchant, is on the fourth floor, and a number of small offices, occupied by commission merchants and liquor brokers, are overhead.

In all, there was probably $50,000 or $60,000 worth of wines and liquors in the building. On the west side of it, however, at 43 Beaver Street, was nearly ten times that amount of wine, in care of G. S. Nicholas, agent of the proprietors of Piper Heidsieck champagne. Nicholas occupies the whole of that building. His stock was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars by water from the hose run through to the burning building, although the fire did not spread to his building.

According to the estimate of Chief Bonner, who went to the fire on the second alarm and took command, the damage would probably amount to about $25,000. The estimate of the occupants of the building was several thousand dollars larger.

More than 1,000 people were attracted to the scene of the fire by the rising flames, and Capt. Moynahan of the Old Slip Station had to summon his reserves to keep the fire lines. The chief object of interest to them was Water Tower No. 1, which, on the way to the fire, drove into an excavation near Brooklyn Bridge and sprung its rear axle. The tower arrived at the fire with a crooked wheel, but none the worse in other respects.

Fire Caused by Exploding Whisky.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—A barrel of whisky in Jacob Astorff's saloon, 307 First Street, exploded to-day, and caused damage estimated at $9,000.

Some whisky leaked from the barrel, ran through the floor to the cellar, and, being ignited by burning gas, caused that which remained in the barrel to explode and set fire to the saloon.

COLORED PEOPLE START FOR LIBERIA.

A Party of 311 Leave Savannah on the Steamship Laurada.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—The steamship Laurada dropped down the river to-day at noon with 311 colored emigrants bound for Liberia, on board.

The party is sent out by the International Migration Society of Birmingham, Ala., this being the second party sent out within a year. The emigrants pay $41 for their passage from Savannah and have guarantees of three months' supplies on their arrival in Liberia. The Liberian Government offers twenty-five acres of land to each emigrant.

SPEAKER FISH MAY BE PLACED.

To Attend National Convention as An Alternate at Large, Having Been Defeated in His Own District.

Thomas C. Platt has suddenly been confronted with the problem of finding a place for Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, on the New-York delegation to the National Republican Convention. This is due to the unexpected action of local Republican leaders in the Eighteenth Congressional District.

It had been arranged that Mr. Fish was to be made a district delegate. Mr. Fish, Mr. Platt, Gov. Morton, and, in fact, all the State leaders were thoroughly pleased with this arrangement. It unfortunately happened that the local leaders were not.

There were two candidates from Dutchess County before the Republican District Convention last year. They were E. P. Thompson and Col. Archibald Rogers. Largely through the efforts of Speaker Fish, the nomination went to W. E. Dailey of Putnam County, and the feeling left in the hearts of the Dutchess County men was very bitter.

The Eighteenth Congressional District includes Dutchess, Putnam, and Ulster Counties. The leaders in Ulster also have a dislike for Speaker Fish, and a combination has been made between Ulster and Dutchess. Gen. John H. Ketcham, once a member of Congress, and an old Republican worker in Dutchess, and F. D. Coykendall of Ulster will be elected delegates if the combination carries. Lewis H. Vail will be alternate from Dutchess. The Ulster alternate has not been selected.

It is said that Gov. Morton made a personal appeal to the Dutchess County leaders asking them to provide for Speaker Fish, but he was told that this would not be done under any conditions.

The fact that the "easy boss" had become convinced of the hopelessness of the situation in the district was shown last evening, when it was said that is possible Speaker Fish would be made one of the alternates at large by the State Convention. The honor will be almost empty, but, of course, provision must be made.

W. HAY AITKIN IN NEW-YORK.

General Superintendent of the Church of England Mission Society Begins a Lenten Service.

W. Hay Aitkin, General Superintendent of the Church of England Parochial Mission Society, began a two weeks' Lenten mission yesterday at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

"The mission which we are now inaugurating," he said, in his morning sermon, "is for the purpose of making men know themselves. The kindest thing that God can do for us is to show us what we really are, and the kindest thing that the Christian pastor can do is to hold up the mirror to us. It is possible that friends may be kinder to us than we are to ourselves. It is easy to dupe one's own conscience. We cannot treat ourselves more kindly than by accepting the truth as it is, though it may humble us to the dust."

A sermon for men only was preached at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Aitkin is a striking figure as he stands in the pulpit. He is tall, probably over six feet in height, and the plain, closely buttoned surplice he wears seems to increase his stature. His features are strong. His eyebrows are shaggy and cast a deep shadow over his eyes. A long gray, square-cut beard, against the blackness of his dress, adds to his picturesqueness.

His voice is deep and resonant, or soft, as the spirit of his exhortation may make it. His long arms and white hands are constantly in play, his gestures being almost a part of his discourse.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YONKERS.

Several Buildings Burned, and Members of a Salvation Army Corps Driven from Their Quarters.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 1.—A fire that started in a restaurant, 59 Lane Street, this city, just before midnight to-night, burned down five buildings before it could be controlled. The high wind drove the flames rapidly along, and within a few minutes the buildings 53, 55, 57, 59, and 61 were burning.

The buildings were occupied by the following persons: Thomas Boyle, harnessmaker; John Copper, fruit store; Henry Smith, tailor; Mrs. Grahan, restaurant, and Jim Lee, a Chinaman, laundry.

The burned buildings were built on piles over the Nepperhan River. This gave the wind a chance to get beneath them and sweep the flames from all points. For a time it looked as though the building used by the Salvation Army as a barracks would be destroyed, it was badly damaged.

This building was in the rear of the burning buildings. It is 63 Main Street. All the corps were in bed and had to be aroused by the emergency bell. They hastily gathered their personal and army effects and escaped through an upper window, the fire being too hot and the smoke too dense to permit any other egress. The corps was commanded by Ensign Crawford. He was ordered "to farewell" on Saturday, and had commenced his preparations.

Mrs. Graham was found unconscious in her restaurant by those who entered first. She was carried to Wheaton's stables across the street and revived with difficulty.

The burned buildings were owned by the John Copcutt estate. It is supposed they were uninsured. The building occupied by the Salvation Army is owned by Lawrence Brothers. This building was damaged to the extent of $500 or $1,000. It is not known how the fire started.

PORT RICHMOND TO HAVE AN ELECTION.

Village Officers to be Chosen To-morrow—Two Tickets in the Field.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., March 1.—An election for village officers will be held in Port Richmond Tuesday. There are about 1,400 voters in the village, but the only polling place will be in Foster's pavilion on the Morning Star road, opposite the Elm Park Station of the Rapid Transit Railroad.

There are two tickets in the field, but party lines are not drawn. One ticket was made by those who have been in control of the village for several years, and the opposition was made by members of the Village Improvement Association, which has been revived into activity for the occasion.

For trustee for the three-year term in the Eastern district, Robert Brown has been nominated to succeed himself, and is opposed by Edward C. Sheridan. Frank Foggin, nominated on the Brown ticket for the two-year term as Trustee has no opposition. In the western district the candidates for trustee are Joseph Walker and Azel F. Merrell. For Assessor, the nominees are James Simonson and Abram E. Dupuy.

GOV. GREENHALGE'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

Slightly More Comfortable, but Not on the Road to Recovery.

LOWELL, Mass., March 1.—In a general way it may be said that the condition of Gov. Greenhalge is rather improved to-night. He passed an extremely bad night Saturday, but he rallied considerably Sunday morning, and was better to-day.

It is difficult to get a detailed account of his condition because of the reticence of the members of the household., but there is reason to fear that the condition of the Governor is critical.

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?"

Over a bottle of Train's Rare Old Blended Glenlivet Whiskey? Never. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole receivers.—Adv.

MATRICIDE AND SUICIDE

Michael Kraemer Shot His Mother in a Drunken Quarrel.

THEN KILLED HIMSELF BESIDE HER

Was Known to Have a Violent Temper, and Once, When Intoxicated, Cut His Brother's Throat.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 1.—Murder and suicide resulted this afternoon from a drinking party that was held at 90 East Ninth Street, this city. Frenzied by too much liquor, Michael Kraemer, twenty-five years old, shot his mother and then sent a bullet into his own brain.

Kraemer had been employed at the Lard Oil Works, in Tenth Street. He had always been a hard drinker, and when drunk was always quarrelsome. He had been mixed up in many of the fights which were common in the neighborhood. This propensity came very near making him a murderer once before. He had a quarrel with his younger brother, John, three years ago, about a vest which each claimed. The disagreement ended in a fight, during which Michael drew a razor across his brother's throat. Fortunately his brother recovered, but he still has an ugly scar on his neck.

Balzer Grosse, a German, rents the little two-story frame house where this afternoon's tragedy occurred. He and his wife live there. Andrew Yuenger owns the house, and he reserves the front room down stairs for his own use. In the rear of the first floor lived the Kreamers—Michael, John, and their mother, Marguerite—"Maggie," as she was known in the neighborhood. She was sixty-three years old. There is one other tenant, a Mrs. Flint, who hires a room on the second floor. She, however, did not participate in the little gathering this afternoon, and she knew nothing about the murder and suicide. Andrew Yuenger, who is somewhat deaf, also knew nothing about the affair.

George Starklauf and Andrew Ripple, who live next door, in 88, and Henry Boler, a chef in a Bowery restaurant, whose home is at 203 Allen Street, New-York, were the three visitors at the house today. They, together with Mr. and Mrs. Grosse and the Kraemers, began playing cards shortly after noon in the rear room down stairs. Several bottles of beer had been consumed, and then some one suggested that some wine be bought. The suggestion was carried out, and the party, under the influence of the two kinds of drink, soon became much too hilarious to continue the card game. With the exception of Mrs. Kraemer, they then went up stairs to the room of the Grosses, and the drinking was interrupted only by an occasional maudlin song or story. After a while Mrs. Kraemer went up stairs and joined in the merrymaking, which continued until the wine was gone.

Nobody there but Boler had sufficient money to renew the supply. He handed 75 cents to Michael Kraemer, and told him to go and get a half-gallon demijohnful of wine. Kraemer went, and in a little while returned. Although it was Sunday, he did not have to search far for the liquor. When he returned he was in one of his quarrelsome moods, a result of the number and variety of drinks he had taken during the day.

Everybody knew it was best to handle him tactfully then, and Boler and Starklauf advanced toward him to get the vessel of wine. With a drunken oath Kraemer told Starklauf that he would take care of it himself. He then swung the heavy demijohn over his head and brought it down with great force upon Boler's shoulders.

With a crash the demijohn fell to the floor in fragments, and the wine deluged Boler and ran in a little stream upon the floor. This incident threw a slight damper upon the party, and Mrs. Kraemer started to go down stairs, telling them they had better lock Michael out if they wanted to avoid trouble. Michael followed his mother down stairs. He did not stay long, however, but went up again, and tried to batter down the door which Grosse had locked.

After banging for a while at the door Michael, muttering and cursing, stumbled down the stairs. His friends heard two pistol shots from below ten minutes later. Grosse opened the door to the Kraemer's room and saw the mother and son dead, each lying in a pool of blood from wounds in their heads. A pistol was in Kraemer's right hand.

Grosse rushed out of the house and around to the police station in Fourth Steret. Detective Peter Kelly and Policeman Cosgrove arrived at the house simultaneously. A crowd had meanwhile collected in the room and some one had kicked the pistol out of the hand of the matricide and suicide. It was found under the stove. Two empty shells were found in it, the other chambers not having been loaded.

Everybody who had been in the room was taken to the police station. There Capt. Woods took their statements. Their stories agreed in most particulars. None of them knew any reason that Michael might have had for killing his mother. It is thought, however, that she remonstrated with him for breaking the flagon of wine, and that a quarrel resulted in the double crime.

The murder occurred about 4 o'clock, according to the stories told to Capt. Woods.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED BY SOUP

Mrs. Goldberg Stumbled and Spilled the Hot Liquid.

Mrs. Dobe Goldberg of 118 Allen Street and her children, Edward, a year and a half old, and Morris, a baby, were scalded by hot soup yesterday afternoon. She was pouring the soup from a big bowl into a plate. She did not notice that Morris and Edward had crawled to the middle of the floor.

As she turned to place the bowl on the fire again she stumbled over Morris, causing some of the scalding soup to fall on him. His neck, back, hands, and arms and parts of his face were scalded. Her right arm was burned by the soup, and a portion fell on Edward's head.

They were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where their injuries were dressed. Mrs. Goldberg's arm was not badly injured and she went home. The children had to remain. They will probably be able to leave to-day.

Brown Stole from Miss Brown.

Miss Susie Brown of 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was walking along Broadway Saturday afternoon when, she says, a man came up behind her and took her purse, containing $16, out of her pocket. A man saw the theft and told a policeman who made the arrest. The prisoner, who said his name was Joseph Brown, will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

A Congressman's Father Missing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—Congressman Thomas McEwan to-night reported to the police that his father, Thomas McEwan, Sr., had disappeared from his home, on the Mountain Road, West Hoboken, last Tuesday, and had not been seen since. The missing man is sixty-nine years old. It is feared that he has met with an accident or has become temporarily insane.

A Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 1.—Hugh J. Williams, thirty-one years old, was killed Saturday evening by an explosion of gas in the Franklin mine; John W. Jones was seriously injured, and Daniel Baker was slightly bruised by flying rock. Williams was a single man, and had lived here two years. His parents live in Utica, N. Y.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S LETTER.

He Wanted to Resign from the New-York Yacht Club on Hearing of Capt. Ledyard's Motion.

The Earl of Dunraven's letter to the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, expressing his unwillingness longer to remain a member of the club, was posted on the bulletin at the clubhouse yesterday. A summary of the communication was cabled from London and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The letter reads:

27 NORFOLK STREET, PARK LANE, W.
Feb. 19, 1896.

To the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, 67 Madison Avenue, New-York:

Dear Sir: In supplement of my cablegram and letter of the 14th February I wish to emphasize the fact that my letter to Mr. Rives and Mr. Phelps was written and dispatched before I heard of the motion made by Capt. Ledyard.

Without commenting on the grounds and terms of a motion with the justice of which I do not agree, I wish to say that in view of the fact that a motion of such a nature has been made and is upon the agenda book, I do not desire to remain a member of the club, whatever the result of the motion may be.

I therefore beg that you will lay my resignation before the club, a course which will probably be approved by the majority of the members. I remain, yours faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

The letter was received at the New-York Yacht Club Feb. 28, the day after the meeting of the club at which Lord Dunraven was expelled.

AN INDUSTRY THAT IS THRIVING.

Great Demand for Wire Rope and Cable—A Protectionist Found to be a False Prophet.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 1.—When the Wilson bill was pending in Congress, Walter Hazard, the Superintendent of the Hazard Rope Works in this city, spent a great deal of his time in Washington. He buttonholed Congressmen, and told them the wire-rope industry would be ruined if the Wilson bill should become a law.

The Wilson bill is the law of the land, but the wire-rope industry has not been ruined; on the contrary, it never was in better shape than now.

Gaston's mill is working day and night, and to-morrow ground will be broken for an addition which will nearly double the capacity of the mill.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S PERIL.

Three Spaniards and an Italian, It Is Thought, Intended to Kill Him.

PARIS, March 1.—Three Spaniards and an Italian who were on a train bound for Lyons were arrested at Valence yesterday for traveling without tickets.

When searched by the police the Italian was found to have a dagger, and one of the Spaniards a razor. All the prisoners said they were going to Lyons to see President Faure.

Some of the newspapers declare that the men were in a plot to assassinate the President.

M'KINLEY MAKING PROGRESS.

Taking the Lead in County Conventions in Wisconsin and Kansas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Eleven County Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention and to Congressional Conventions have been held in Wisconsin up to to-day. Eight conventions instructed delegates for McKinley. The other three did not instruct the delegates chosen, but all are pronounced McKinley men.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1.—Thirty Republican County Conventions to select delegates to the State Convention were held yesterday. Nearly all of the conventions instructed their delegates in favor of McKinley.

GUTHRIE Oklahoma, March 1.—Republican ranks are badly torn up by the Reed and McKinley factions. The McKinley men are revolting against Delegate Flynn, because of his alliance with Reed, and will defeat him in the convention. The Republican Central Committee broke up in a row over the matter yesterday.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND COMING.

Will Be Here To-morrow to Preside at the Mission Meeting.

President Cleveland is expected to arrive in the city at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from Washington.

The object of his visit is to preside at a church mission meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening.

The President is expected to remain in town until Wednesday, but the urgency of public business may induce him to return to the Capital by the midnight train.

Found Only His Hat and Money.

Three sailors on the bark Delhauna, lying at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn, heard cries of "Help!" coming from the foot of Congress Street last night. They ran to the place and found a derby hat, in which was $1.28. No trace of any person was found.

Yesterday's Excise Arrests.

The police yesterday made forty-one excise arrests, as against forty-five the Sunday before.

To the Security and Shareholders OF THE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29, 1896.

A committee composed of the New-York Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been for some time engaged on a plan for funding the floating debt of the company and to provide additional capital. Until this morning there was the strongest belief, upon the part of the committee and the members of the syndicate who have been aiding the company, that the plan proposed would be adopted in time to meet the company's requirements. After full consultation, however, it was found to be impossible to carry out all the details of the plan without the aid of the court, and for that reason it became necessary for the railroad company and the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, representing the syndicate which has been aiding the company, to begin a friendly suit for the appointment of receivers, who should hold the property and operate it, pending the consummation of a plan for its reorganization, and Messrs. John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray have been accordingly appointed receivers therein. The Board of Directors of the company unanimously approved of such action, and passed a resolution requesting the recently elected New-York members, namely, General Louis Fitzgerald, Messrs. Edward R. Bacon, Eugene Delano, Howland Davis, and William A. Read, who have been preparing a plan for the rehabilitation of the company, to organize themselves as a committee, with power to add to their number and to associate with them, a committee in London, for the protection of the interests of all security and share holders, with a view to the speedy reorganization of the company's affairs. The plan proposed will have for its objects the extinguishment of the entire floating debt of the company and the securing of new capital required to place the company upon a sound financial basis, coupled with a new and efficient management.

By order of the Board of Directors.

—Adv. JOHN K. COWEN, President.

AN INSULT TO AMERICA

United States Consulate in Barcelona Attacked.

WINDOWS STONED BY A MOB

The Stars and Stripes Dragged over the Pavements.

TORN INTO SHREDS BY ANGRY MEN

Fierce Cries by the Populace of "Down with the Americans!" and "Long Live Spain!"

A DEMONSTRATION IN VALENCIA

Shouts of "Death to Uncle Sam!" by a Party of Students in Front of the Consulate There.

BARCELONA, March 1.—An attack was made to-day upon the United States Consulate in this city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded.

A procession comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American Senate.

A strong guard had been placed about the American Consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed the Consulate, there was some derisive whistling, interspersed with cat-calls, and other tokens of disapproval.

Tried to Enter the Consulate.

Some of the paraders tried to force their way into the building, but the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the mob with drawn sabres.

While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the Town Hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the Mayor a strongly worded protest against the action of the American Senate and also against the speeches that had been delivered therein on the Cuban question, it being declared that some of the speakers had grossly insulted Spain and the Spanish Government in defending Cuban bandits and outlaws.

A great crowd subsequently assembled in the Plaza Cataluna, and a number of patriotic speeches were delivered. The crowd became greatly excited by the burning oratory of the speakers.

Denounced the United States.

After the meeting had broken up, a large number of those who had listened to the words glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States proceeded to the American Consulate, where they gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, breaking a number of the windows.

As in previous mob demonstrations here, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased.

There was another outburst of disapproval of the United States and all things American in the evening. This time it took the form of publicly dishonoring the American flag.

The rioters had purchased somewhere a large American flag, which, after it had been dragged through the streets, was pulled to pieces amid cries of "Long Live Spain!" and "Down with the Americans!"

A Second Attack.

After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob became more violent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American Consulate was acted upon speedily.

The mob proceeded to the Consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones.

Arrived at the Consulate, a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces.

The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed amid ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation they represented.

Driven Away by Gendarmes.

The situation was becoming more and more threatening when reinforcements for the guards at the Consulate arrived in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes.

The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sullenly refused to do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn swords and put them to flight. Several of the rioters were injured by being trampled upon by the horses.

The boulevards until a late hour were thronged by an excited crowd singing the

Hard to Fit?

Let us try. If we fail, no harm is done. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, Broadway, cor. 36th St. —Adv.

"Marseillaise" and patriotic Spanish songs.

MOB IN VALENCIA.

Affront to the United States by a Party of Students.

VALENCIA, March 1.—A body of students paraded the streets last night carrying banners, and subsequently held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the United States Senate. After the meeting, the students made a demonstration in front of the United States Consulate, shouting, "Death to Uncle Sam!" "Viva Spain!" "Viva the Spanish Army!" and "Viva Spanish Cuba!"

The students, in their parading of the streets, met a captain of the Spanish Army just returned from Cuba, and placing him on their shoulders carried him around, cheering lustily all the while.

A MADRID EDITOR'S OPINION.

Says Spain Is Not at All Afraid of the United States.

MADRID, March 1.—The Imparcial (Independent) to-day advises prudence, and exhorts the Ministry to await events. It says:

"If matters reach the conclusion the Americans desire, the whole of Spain will rise against the United States.

"Neither in the Mediterranean, whose entrance we command, nor on the Atlantic, will a single American ship be safe, for we shall organize privateers on a large scale.

"We must not make a noisy demonstration like the Portuguese at the time of their dispute with Great Britain.

"We conquered Napoleon by a system of guerrilla warfare, and we shall establish a system of privateers that will conquer a mercantile nation on the sea.

"The Americans are wrong to judge Spain by her finances. There are considerations superior to the revenues of the country."

This article is illustrative of the popular feeling. There is no doubt, at least no expressed doubt, of the perfect ability of Spain to whip the United States, the resources of which are not in the least understood by the people generally of this country.

BITTER FEELING IN MADRID.

The Authorities Apprehensive Because of the Anti-American Feeling.

MADRID, March 1.—Popular feeling here is bitter against the United States because of the action of the Senate in adopting a resolution favoring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels.

There is a general feeling that Spain must do something to avenge what she considers an insult to her honor, but it is thought that the Government will not be carried away by popular clamor. It will take all the steps it deems right and expedient to protect Spanish interests, but will do nothing to provoke a war with the United States.

The stock market here yesterday responded to the excitement, and there was a material decline in purely Spanish and Cuban securities. In view of the financial difficulties under which the Government is laboring, this is a most unfortunate time for Spanish securities to decline in value.

The action of Admiral Berenger, Minister of Marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval reserve vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Company for dispatch to the Bahama Channel, meets with hearty approval.

Preparing for Emergencies.

It is evident, despite Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo's declaration yesterday that if President Cleveland should be compelled to indorse the action of Congress it would not provoke an international conflict nor interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States, the Government is doing its utmost to prepare against any possible contingency.

The Prime Minister said last evening: "I trust that President Cleveland would veto the resolution of the Senate if it should become the resolution of Congress, and I have more reason to trust that he would not comply with the recommendations contained therein." The Minister added: "The granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels is not a casus belli, but Spain will declare that it is not the act of a friendly nation. I do not think Spain is threatened by foreign aggression, but measures will be taken for the defense of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here, I shall repress them severely if they are attempted."

The Prime Minister has announced that the Government has sufficient resources to conduct the war in Cuba until the end of May, when it will ask the Cortes to grant a further credit.

Señor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, advised the union of all Spaniards without regard to their political faith. He added that the act of the American Senate was without precedent in international law. He greatly feared, considering the bad faith of the Americans, that they gave belligerent rights a different meaning than was described in international law.

Demands an Apology.

Señor Elduayen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long cable dispatch to Señor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Ambassador at Washington, instructing him to present to the American Government a formal reclamation against the insults offered to Spain in speeches delivered in the Senate during the discussion of the belligerency resolution.

Señor Moret, speaking of the Senate's action, said it was a great calamity, which would produce a disastrous moral effect and entail important material sacrifices. All Spaniards must, he declared, unite, forgetting political differences.

Señor Sagasta, the ex-Premier, said the Government had gone mad in dissolving the Cortes on the same day as the arrival of grave news. He said Spain must proceed with great prudence and also with great energy, because the action of the United States Senate was the beginning of serious complications.

"I greatly fear," he added, "that the remainder of the American republics will follow the example of the United States. God grant the coming elections may be peaceably conducted."

At the American Legation.

The city was quiet this morning, but the public buildings, the American Legation, and the residence of Minister Taylor were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement an attack might be made upon them. Acting under instructions from the Government, no group of persons is allowed to approach the United States Legation or the house occupied by Minister Taylor.

Minister Taylor was expected last night to attend the opera, where he has a box. He did not go, however, as he learned that a hostile demonstration had been prepared for him, and he thought it best to not add fuel to the flame of popular feeling against the country he represents.

A group of fifty students paraded this morning. They were perfectly orderly, and no attempt was made to interfere with them. At the university the students this afternoon attempted to make a demonstration, but the police, having in mind the last troubles they had with these young men, promptly intervened and dispersed them.

In addition to the war ships Pelayo, Vizcaya, Oyuendo, Maria Teresa, Lepanto, and Alfonso XIII., the Ministry of Marine has ordered that several torpedo boats and one torpedo catcher be made ready for immediate dispatch in the event of the United States acknowledging the Cubans as belligerents.

Fifty merchant vessels will receive armaments and will be used as transports or cruisers should the necessity arise.

Several Captains in the merchant service have offered to arm their vessels and turn them into privateers in the event of war.

Wants to be a Privateer.

A Captain in Barcelona has informed the Government that if he be granted letters of marque he will fit out and maintain at his own cost a swift steamer to prey upon the maritime commerce of the United States.

The troops are confined to their barracks in readiness to respond to any call for their services.

At several of the cafés here last night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and enthusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Americans.

Plan of the Spanish Government.

LONDON, March 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that he is able to state that if President Cleveland shall indorse the action of the Senate, Spain will follow the course pursued by the United States when the European Governments recognized the belligerency of the South in the war of the rebellion.

The coast defenses of Cuba will be increased in the meanwhile, and the Spanish squadron at Havana will be reinforced by four ironclads, two cruisers, and several gunboats.

THE WASHINGTON VIEW.

Suggestion that the Barcelona Affair May Cause a Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The news that a demonstration had been made in Barcelona against the United States Consulate, that a mob had stoned the Consular office, and that a United States flag had been destroyed by the mob reached here this evening, and has been discussed with animation, but not with any feeling of excitement or anxiety. The State Department is not in receipt of any information, all of the news having been obtained from the press reports. The Spanish Legation is not yet informed officially of the disturbances.

From all that is learned here, it is assumed that the Barcelona disturbance may turn out to be a more serious one for Spain than for the United States. The report indicates that it was a political, rather than national demonstration. The advocates of a republican form of government in Spain, opponents of the existing administration, appear to have made the action of the United States Senate the pretext for a popular gathering of considerable proportions—so large, in fact, that the police were unable to control it. While the crowd was inflamed against the United States Government, in consequence of the action of the Senate in passing the Cuban resolutions, it is believed the leaders of the mob only seized upon this provocation as an excuse for adding unpopularity to an administration already disliked, and encouraged a feeling that may result in a general revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy.

Should the conjectures inspired here by the disturbance at Barcelona and the disquiet at Madrid prove to be correct, it is apparent that Spain would have a great deal of trouble on hand at home, and that the Government would not be disposed to construe the action of the Senate of the United States as occasion for hostility to our people. There is some wonder expressed here that the republicans of Spain should appear to be opposed to the independence of Cuba, and the establishment on an island of a republican Government.

While the disturbances in Barcelona may be suppressed without further disorder and without injury to the property of the United States, it is not considered impossible that a revolution of great proportions may be developed in a very brief time. But the new Government, whether monarchical or republican, probably would pursue about the policy in Cuba that has been followed by Gen. Weyler. As the republican leaders in Spain have criticised the existing Government for its lack of energy and severity in Cuba, it is expected the course of its successors, if there should be a new Government, would be even more vigorous and extreme than that of the old one.

The news is gratifying to the representatives in this city of the Cuban revolutionists. They feel here that if the Spaniards proceed to violent extremities in their treatment of the officers and citizens of the United States in Spain, such action will make clearer the course of Congress and of the President in relation to Cuba. They feel sure that if the Barcelona assault should not be disavowed by Spain, the House of Representatives would convert the concurrent resolution on Cuba into a joint resolution even more pointed than any that has been contemplated, and that the President promptly would approve the action of Congress.

The Cubans see that the situation for the Spaniards will be made infinitely more troublesome if the Spanish Government promptly apologizes for any indignities or injuries inflicted upon the property or representatives of the United States.

Such a course would inflame the Spaniards both of the administration party and of its opponents. On the other hand, a refusal to apologize or make reparation would involve Spain in hostilities with the United States, which would destroy, perhaps, any lingering chance of the retention of Cuba as a dependency of Spain.

MADRID LEGATION IS GUARDED.

Precaution of Spanish Government—Previous Attacks on Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The State Department has been officially advised that the Spanish Government, as a precautionary measure against any possible outbreak of violence arising from the excited feeling of the people of Madrid in regard to the reported action of the United States Senate on Cuban affairs, has taken measures to guard the United States Legation.

The Spanish newspapers have published only carefully worded abstracts of the purport of the Senate resolutions, but publications in Paris and elsewhere have given a sufficiently full statement of the feeling of the United States Congress on the matter to cause an anxiety and precaution.

It is recalled that twice previously foreign legations have been attacked in Madrid. In 1871 the residence of the Papal nuncio was assailed, and in 1885 the German Legation was attacked on account of the Caroline Islands dispute.

It is recalled also that a good many years ago the Spanish Consulate in New-Orleans was attacked by a mob and the United States made prompt apology and reparation to Spain for this insult to its flag.

Minister Hannis Taylor, though devoting most of his time to historical studies and taking little part in the diplomatic life of the Spanish capital, except so far as urgent business compels him, is not personally unpopular in Madrid.

The course taken by the Spanish Ministry in placing a guard over the United States Legation has not been adopted at his request, but as a measure of abundant precaution by the Spanish Government at its own instigation and partly in recognition of the vigilance displayed by the United States in the seizure of the supposed filibustering steamer Bermuda.

No advices have been received at the Spanish Legation here to indicate any serious danger. Minister de Lome says he has abiding faith in the good common sense of the American people, and that he feels certain nothing will happen to interrupt the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States.

Would Insure Cuban Triumph.

PARIS, March 1.—Señor Betances, a Cuban agent in this city, states that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States would insure their speedy triumph, and that the revolution would end in three months.

Several Cubans here have cabled their thanks to Senator Sherman for his advocacy of the Cuban cause.

NO DEMONSTRATION IN HAVANA.

Spanish Officials Not Excited Over the Senate Resolutions.

HAVANA, March 1.—There has been absolutely no outward demonstration of feeling against Americans here. The city is remarkably quiet to-day.

The Marquis de Palmerola, Secretary to the Governor General, speaking for the Government, said that no manifestation would be permitted. The authorities were prepared to check any disturbance. They would follow the example of the central Government, and would prevent any gathering of the people to protest against the action of the American Senate should such a gathering be attempted.

The Marquis further said that after the action of the Senate on the belligerency question and the meaning of belligerent rights was understood perfectly it would be seen that there was nothing to affect the present friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Strict neutrality on the part of the United States would be maintained. He agreed perfectly with Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo that the recognition of the rebels as belligerents was not a casus belli.

The Marquis deplored the publication in the United States of reports attributing atrocities to Capt. Gen. Weyler. He declared that such reports were false, and added that their use in the debate in the Senate had had a bad effect. Instead of being harsh in his treatment of political prisoners, Gen. Weyler required that absolute proof of their guilt be furnished before they were deported.

The editorial articles in the Havana papers on the action of the Senate, are couched in mild tones. The full text of the resolution has not been published. The papers assure their readers that there is no probability of President Cleveland "signing" it, even if it shall be approved by the House of Representatives.

SPAIN'S FLAG TORN IN 1851.

A Mob in New-Orleans Attacked the Consulate There.

The Cuban difficulties have been responsible for another such incident as that in Barcelona yesterday. An American mob in 1851 attacked the Spanish Consulate in New-Orleans and tore the flag of Spain to pieces.

The feeling on Cuban matters ran very high in the United States at that time. Narciso Lopez in 1848 had headed a conspiracy to overthrow the Spanish Government in Cuba. He was forced to seek refuge in the United States, and, making his headquarters in the Southern States, he prepared for another attempt. He landed in Cuba in 1860 with 600 men from the United States, but was beaten.

Lopez organized his third expedition in 1851. He drafted a large number of Americans in Florida, Louisiana, and other Southern States, and descended upon the island. Some of the Americans had been prevailed upon to go under promise of great rewards if the rebellion was successful; others had been paid in Cuban scrip, and others went because they loved adventure.

The Spanish authorities defeated Lopez and captured a large number of the Americans who had embarked. Some of them were summarily executed in Havana, and others were held in prison for many months. A few were released.

The Cuban sympathizers in Key West and New-Orleans were aroused by the executions, and attacks were made on Spanish residents in both places.

In New-Orleans the mob attacked the Spanish Consulate, broke in the doors and windows, and, as a final evidence of wrath, tore the flag of Spain to pieces. The message of President Millard Fillmore, sent to Congress in December, 1851, contained the following reference to the incident:

> As in war the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace Ambassadors, public Ministers, and Consuls charged with friendly national intercourse are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to his rank and station.
>
> In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in his office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger.
>
> On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing in New-Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make such provision for indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the Nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might in your judgment seem to require.

As a result of this message, Congress, in 1853, passed this joint resolution:

> Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to cause an investigation to be made of any losses that may have been sustained by the Consul of Spain and other persons residing in New-Orleans, or at Key West, in the year 1851, who at that time were subjects of the Queen of Spain, by the violence of individuals arising out of the intelligence, then recently received at those places, of the execution of certain persons at Havana, in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities of that island, and that such losses so ascertained to persons at that time subjects as aforesaid, on the certificate of the Secretary of State that the same are proven to the satisfaction of the President, together with the reasonable costs of the investigation, shall be paid to those entitled out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The indemnity was afterward paid.

Referring to the riots, Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon de Barea, Nov. 13, 1851. Here are some extracts from this letter:

> In these cases public faith and National honor require not only that such outrages should be disavowed, but also that the perpetrators of them should be punished wherever it is possible to bring them to justice.
>
> Mr. Calderon thinks that the enormity of this act is heightened by its insult to the flag of Spain. The Government of the United States would earnestly deprecate any indignity offered in this country in time of peace to the flag of a Nation so ancient, so respectable, so renowned as Spain.
>
> The persons composing the mob knew that they were offering insult and injury to an officer of Her Catholic Majesty, residing in the United States under the sanction of laws and treaties; and, therefore, their conduct admits of no justification. Nevertheless, Mr. Calderon and his Government are aware that recent intelligence had been received from Havana, not a little calculated to excite popular feeling in a great city, and to lead to popular excesses. If this be no justification, as it certainly is none, it may still be taken into view and regarded as showing that the outrage, however flagrant, was committed in the heat of blood, and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult.

Gen. William Mahone's Will.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The will of the late Gen. William Mahone, dated December, 1892, was proved in the Hustings Court, Petersburg, Va., on Friday, by the oaths of Messrs. Asa Rogers and Stith Bolling, the subscribing witnesses. Mr. R. Butler Mahone is named as executor in the will, but, not desiring to qualify, on his motion the estate was committed to Mr. Charles Watson, City Sergeant, for administration. The will provides for the distribution of all the General's property, from valuable coal lands to small trinkets, and an old sword, probably as much valued by the old soldier as the mining property. The residence in Petersburg is left to Mrs. Mahone, Mr. Butler Mahone, and Miss Otella, (now Mrs. William McGill,) to be occupied as a family residence as long as all remain single. The other property is pretty equally divided among the General's wife and children.

The will devises to the testator's niece, Emily J. Maury, for life, two lots and offices in Courtland, Southampton County, and provides that at her death this property shall be sold and the proceeds used for the erection of a modest granite monument to his mother and father, giving the most minute directions as to its erection. The estate, it is supposed, will prove insolvent if the creditors shall press for immediate payment. The General owned large interests in mining properties, principally in Tazewell County, Va., and McDowell County, West Va., and a large interest in the Roanoke Water Power and Navigation Company, at Weldon, N. C., and many stocks of various kinds.

Strong

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, result from blood made pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is proved by what thousands say about

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

KAISER WILHELM'S YACHT

An Expected Champion Cutter Designed by Watson.

RIVIERA REGATTAS ARE THE RAGE

Rose Has Taken to the Mediterranean His New Boat Built at Southampton in Nine Days.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The Emperor of Germany is having a racing cutter built in the Clyde, but under much secrecy. This cutter will be about ten or fifteen tons smaller rating than the Defender, and her designer is confident will be much faster than his last Valkyrie.

Mr. Watson does not know that the cutter is for the Emperor of Germany, and does not even know that she has an owner at all. But no further guessing was wanted to settle the ownership, which has been confirmed by the Emperor having handed over his Thistle, Volunteer's old rival, to be a training vessel for German yacht sailors.

The cutter's design has been completed, examined, and approved of, and the stem and stern posts and keel are all in their places, and the heavy lead keel, not less than ninety tons, has been cast and is also in its place. Of course, Mr. Watson has decided on the whole scantling being of mild steel, which he has more belief in than any alloy where twisting may involve breakage. And if the mild steel proves elastic, the wooden planking of the cutter will come and go without any risk of rent or fracture which metallic plating might involve.

Mr. Watson has no objections to novelties, but he has a profound suspicion that plating of aluminium or even nickel bronze might not come out all right from the stress of an Atlantic gale. Alloys he confesses may be all right, but he will not risk them until he knows more about them. He will not say the Defender is not fit to cross the Atlantic, but he smiles when you insist on having his doubts explained. The safe passages of the Vigilant across the Atlantic he can give no opinion on, since with her centreboard housed, her shallow hull was as buoyant as "a Mother Carey's chicken"—but the deep-keeled Defender and Valkyrie were other cutters.

The Emperor's new Meteor is, of course, a keel cutter like Valkyrie, or still better, Britannia, which very successful design of Mr. Watson's he recognizes as nearer his ideal than Valkyrie III. No doubt the Defender's build may have modified Mr. Watson's pride in Valkyrie's lines. At least so I judge since Mr. Watson's latest design will resemble the Britania much more than Valkyrie III., and will not be liable to the charge of being unruly in bad weather. The difference of tonnage will not be so material that the new cutter will have to give Britannia any allowance of time worth talking over.

While there is apparently no existing intention of a challenge for the America's Cup, should the new cutter prove to be very much faster than Valkyrie III. or Britannia, the Emperor may think the America's Cup an enviable trophy.

The Emperor's cutter is being built by Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line at their Meadowside Dock, Partick, Glasgow. The same firm has built the challengers Genesta, Thistle, Valkyrie II., and Valkyrie III., and ought to be well up in building challengers. Mr. Watson expects the cutter to come out about 130-rating, but since the rating rule under which she is to be built is not ascertainable, it can only be guessed that, while her beam may be about the same as Britannia's, her load water line will be some feet longer and her speed down the wind all that the better.

The Riviera regattas have become all the "rage." The heaviest trains run between the English Channel and the Mediterranean have been carrying crowds of British sightseers, and the prospect of heavier consignments proves the tremendous excitement in the fashionable world as well as in the yachting world. While the racing fleet at Nice and Cannes is mainly British, France is to supplement it by a cruising fleet in which ex-British craft will largely figure. After the Riviera regattas, the Italian and the Austrian regattas in the Adriatic will be followed at least by the steam fleet, which is to be of gigantic proportions.

The New-York Yacht Club ought to feel comforted that Mr. C. D. Rose backed out of his challenge for the America's Cup. If his Distant Shore had captured the cup she would have been "a nine days' wonder" to New-York; but since he did not carry for the cup, he has carried off a "nine days' wonder" to the Mediterranean regattas—this time in the form of a one-rater, built by Fay of Southampton in the phenomenal time of nine days, a feat which quite entitles the boat to be regarded as a wonder. Mr. Rose is the most enterprising of yacht owners. While the Prince of Wales is quite contented to race the Britannia at the Riviera regattas and various Princes and noblemen intend relying on being represented by a single vessel, Mr. Rose has provided himself with three prize winners, Satanita, Dusky Queen, and Queen of Hearts.

The Dusky Queen, five-rater, will have a formidable rival in Sibbick's new five-rater, Anglia, built for Capt. Orr-Ewing, who has issued a challenge to race any five-rater at the Riviera regattas, built in France and sailing under the flag of the Union des Yachts Français. The challenge has been accepted by Messrs. Charles Barton and A. Johnston, owners of the five-tonner Slomka, who are prepared to race the Anglia at Cannes regatta for 1,000f., under the rules of the Union des Yachts Français. Another respondent is Baron Edouard de Rothschild, who is having a new five-tonner, the Honeymoon, built in France, designed by M. Chevreux. Since the rival fives are to be steered by their owners while racing, Capt. Orr-Ewing, who is a first-class amateur sailor, will have a big pull over his antagonists.

Capt. Orr-Ewing's fine spirit will no doubt lead to the further development of international matches, and give a still stronger impetus to the Riviera Yachting Carnival. There is, however, the danger of ancient animosities between French and English crews, and international matches may be converted into sea fights.

Mr. Wyckoff's Gift Appreciated.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The munificent gift of Edward G. Wyckoff, '99, to the Cornell navy, which was announced recently, has increased interest in crew matters to such an extent that the practice has to be done now behind closed doors. The impression seems to prevail that the new apparatus is to be put into operation at once. This is not so, as it will take several weeks to get even the plans for the building ready. It is proposed to have the rowing tank on the first floor, while the second floor will be devoted to the rowing machines.

The building will be two stories in height and will be of suitable material. The location has not been decided on, but, providing the Trustees are willing, it will probably be erected near the big gymnasium, on account of the facilities there for getting steam and water. The estimated cost of the building with its furnishings is now placed at $8,000.

The Aileen at Nassau.

The steam yacht Aileen of this city arrived at Nassau, N. P., Feb. 25, from Jacksonville. She has on board Col. Stevens and party of Hoboken, N. J., and was expected to sail for Havana, via Key West, in a few days.

What They Call Him Out West.

From The Boston Transcript.

"John Hare?" said a Western man; "oh, yes, I know him; out West we call him Jack Rabbit!"

FLOODS UP THE STATE

Bridges Swept Away and Houses Partly Under Water.

PEOPLE FORCED TO FLEE FOR LIFE

Saratoga's Reservoir in Danger—Boats in Collision in a Kingston Street—Railroads Useless.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The rain which began to fall Friday continued to-day, the aggregate fall here being two and a half inches. A heavy snowstorm succeeded the rain to-night.

The Hudson River at Albany is eighteen feet above mean tide. It receded as ice gorge after ice gorge gave way south of here during the day, but the reaction was only temporary, for on the whole the average rise has been about four inches an hour.

This is the greatest freshet since 1887, when a stubborn ice gorge at Van Wies Point held the water back for several days.

An ice pack formed between this city and Troy last night. When it broke away to-day the ice was forced into the roadbed of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad south of Troy, and trains were delayed for two hours. The same conditions existed on the tracks of the Central along the Mohawk, but the ice was removed and trains are running all right to-night. The tracks on the Hudson River Division are under water in the vicinity of Stockport, and all trains on that division have to go by the way of Chatham. The tracks of the Delaware and Hudson and its principal station are under water, and all trains on either division of this road have to leave from way stations in the outskirts of the city.

The big hotels in the eastern part of the city are badly crippled. In two instances their boilers are under water, and no steam heat can be supplied.

In the bonded warehouse in the Post Office Building are several feet of water. Two newspaper offices are also flooded, and if the flood continues to increase at the rate it has been increasing for the last twelve hours they will be unable to print their editions in the morning.

In a number of instances familes were driven out of their houses by the rising flood. A family named McIntyre, living in Ferry Street, had a narrow escape. The policeman on the beat knew that the family slept in the basement. As the water rose rapidly, he forced his way into the apartment, and roused the family just as the beds had begun to float.

Reports from along the river south of here are that when the gorge rorth of Stuyvesant broke up to-day the heavy ice crushed in icehouses and other buildings at that place and at New-Baltimore. The loss is reported to be very great.

One of the greatest losses by the early breaking up of the river and the big flood resulting therefrom is that sustained by the ice-harvesting companies. The erratic climate of the early Winter gave a poor quality of ice, which needed considerable planing and extra labor. This was very expensive. The harvesting was not begun until late, and was but partly completed in many places Friday. Icemen estimate that the harvest is but little more than half a full crop. Hamburg, Athens, and Coxsackie houses fared about the best of those in any locality. Those in Coxsackie have housed 208,000 tons. In Athens the crop is 203,000, and in Hamburg 195,000 tons. South of Catskill the narvest was comparatively small. At New-Baltimore two houses have not a pound of ice in them, and the rest have an aggregate of 65,000 tons. The houses in Schodack Creek contain 128,000 tons, which is nearly their full capacity. In Coeymans houses there is but little ice, while those in Castleton are two-thirds full, with an aggregate of 170,000 tons.

Between Castleton and Albany the houses contain about 120,000 tons, which is not half of their full capacity, and it is of inferior quality, in the main.

Much damage is likely to result from the high water to stocks harvested if the flood does not subside shortly.

AN ENOMOUS FALL OF RAIN.

Saratoga's Reservoir in Danger—Streets Under Water.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 1.—Saratoga has been literally a watering place to-day, the direct result of the enormous fall of rain that commenced Friday night and continued uninterruptedly for thirty hours. Many of the streets were inundated to a depth of over four feet, and people had to be ferried from house to house in boats.

The town reservoir, known as Loughberry Lake, rose five feet, and the sluice gates were opened in order to ease the pressure on the big dam, which, at one time, it was feared, would give way.

Saratoga Lake is three feet higher than has ever been recorded before, and the Fitchburg Railroad bridge, which spans its outlet, is under water.

Schuylerville reports three dams as having been carried down into the Hudson River. All the bridges between Rock City Falls and Ballston Spa are said to exist in memory only. Mountain rivulets have swollen into roaring streams, and the whole Upper Hudson Valley is inundated from three to six feet.

At Baker's Flats to-day, William Lewis, a milk dealer, lost his wagon and team, and, but for the prompt work of heroic rescuers, would have been drowned.

A wash-out occurred at Summit, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, during the night.

All of the railways and embankments in this section are being watched to-night. It is still raining.

SHIPWRECK IN THE STREET.

Canalboat and Schooner in Collision in Flooded Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 1.—The heavy rain of the last forty-eight hours has caused awful havoc along Rondout Creek. The docks for a distance of several miles are under water, and hundreds of cellars and many streets are flooded.

At Mutton Hollow half a dozen houses have been submerged to the second story, and the families have been obliged to move out in boats.

The canalboat Eddy was torn from its dock in the creek this morning by the angry waters, and rushed madly down the street. It struck the large Boston schooner Kate and Mary, which runs between New-York and Boston, and both boats were wrecked. The Eddy sank in the river, while the schooner sank on the lowlands at the mouth of the creek.

CARRIED AWAY A MILL FLUME.

Three Hundred Silk Workers Lose Employment Because of Storm.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 1.—The high water here carried away the flume of the Champlain Silk Mill early this morning, and 300 hands are thereby thrown out of employment. A grist mill's power wheel was also destroyed.

Warehouses and basements are flooded, and the damage thus far is estimated at $20,000. The water is still rising, and this evening it is higher than it has been in twenty years.

The electric light station is flooded, and the town will be without light until the water recedes.

RAILROADS UNDER WATER.

Travel North of Hudson Stopped—Record-Breaking Flood.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 1.—The freshet in the Hudson River at this point is the most severe known during the last twenty-five years. Buildings and wharves are flooded. The tracks of the Hudson River Railroad are covered with water, and travel north has been discontinued.

A Hudson River Railroad train was sent over the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad this evening. All trains out of New-York are sent by way of Chatham, and trains are made up here for New-York and way stations.

The water has reached the floors in the New-York Central station. It is reported that there is a wash-out near Castleton. The ice has moved at Catskill, but at this point it is firm. Great damage is feared in this city, and at all points north on the line of the New-York Central Railroad.

THIRTY-SIX HOURS OF RAIN.

Houses, Barns, and Cellars in Gloversville Damaged.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 1.—It has rained here for thirty-six hours, and with the rising temperature and melting snow the city has been nearly inundated. Immense damage has been done by the flooding of houses, barns, and cellars.

The tracks of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad are covered with two feet of water for nearly three-quarters of a mile. All traffic on the Cuyadutta Electric Railroad has been stopped on account of the flooding of the car house. Two bridges in this city were carried away.

HUDSON RIVER TRAINS DELAYED.

Because of Floods They Came to the City Over the Harlem Division.

Trains from the Hudson River division of the New-York Central Railroad were yesterday running on the Harlem division of the road, because of floods at Hudson. The river is so high there that ice is being washed up on the tracks, stopping traffic.

The "Southwestern limited," due at 6 o'clock, was over two hours late last night, and was the first train to arrive from up the river. All the engines coming down have pilots aboard to guide the engineers over the road.

This is the first time that the new heavy locomotives have been run on the Harlem Road, and the trains had to be run cautiously.

FLOODS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Heavy Damage in River Towns Reported in All Directions.

BOSTON, March 1.—Dispatches from many places in this State, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut say that swollen streams are doing a great deal of damage.

The Presumpscott River, at Westbrook, Me., has risen twelve feet. Bridges and a building have been carried away.

The streets of Barre, Vt., are submerged and the damage already amounts to several thousand dollars.

At Middletown, Conn., the steamboat pier is under water. The damage done in Waterbury amounts to about $20,000.

The White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad is crippled near Woodsville, N. H. The Sugar River at Newport, N. H., has risen from ten to fifteen feet.

Damage on the Mohawk.

FORT HUNTER, N. Y., March 1.—The ice has moved out of the Mohawk River here, and the water is very high to-night. In some places the river has overflowed its banks, causing much damage. For miles west, however, the ice is still solid. The lowlands along the stream up the valley are under water, and many cellars are flooded.

CENTRAL'S RAPID PROGRESS.

Strong Bicycle Organization of Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

Brooklyn is now the city of bicycle clubs. Over there they thrive and flourish like punctures in a poor pneumatic tire. Most wheelmen know why, and those who do not should take a trip across the bridal link, and they would learn the secret. Among the bicycle organizations in this paradise of wheelers is one that has been making a name for itself, because of good work along many lines. The name of the Central Wheelmen, the club connected with the Central Young Men's Christian Association, is not a new one in circles which have for a theme the silent steed. In the short time that the club has been in existence, since May 12, 1894, its record has been ever along the line of progress.

The charter members of the Central Wheelmen were George L. Farrell, B. R. Gray, V. T. Wright, and F. Hagen, but before the season was well under way there were more than twenty on the roll of membership. Although the club was small in numbers during its first season, a good mileage record was made, and a fair number of day and evening road runs were held. At the beginning of 1895, by the persistent efforts of the leaders of the club, the association was made to feel the value of having an active wheeling organization. Then special accommodations were made, a large room was fitted up with racks, another was arranged for cleaning, and the locker room of the gymnasium furnished a place for keeping uniforms, while the application of the shower and needle plunge baths after the ride made its pleasure the greater.

Among the noteworthy achievements of the members is the record of J. J. Villers, Jr., who wears a string of century bars, and there are forty-two on the string. These were all rolled off during the past year. He is a member of the Century Road Club of America, and is credited with having finished more century runs last season than any other man in the metropolitan district. In the mileage contest of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen he secured nine one-thousand-mile bars, only one man doing better. G. C. Badeau has seven of the thousand-mile bars to his credit for the season, and Capt. Gray wears four.

Very little interest has been manifested in racing by the Central Wheelmen, but the club races that have been held so far have been well contested, and resulted in close finishes. W. E. Rudge holds the championship of the club, and is believed to be the best rider in it, although Capt. Gray succeeded in lowering his colors in the one-mile scratch, paced, race. C. C. Enderle is the crack-a-jack on the five-mile event. The racing team for the coming events of 1896 will be Gray, Carlsen, and Smith. They will begin training in the "gym" within a short time, and intend to push the "Orange and Maroon" colors of the club to the front.

A feature of the schedule that is now being arranged for this year is the number of road tours, to occupy two weeks, and to be the leading events during July and August. Capt. Gray led a party last year through to Philadelphia, then north to Easton, following the Delaware River, from there to the Water Gap and Port Jervis, thence to Newburg, north, along the Hudson to Troy, to Bennington, Vt., returning south via the Berkshire Hills, covering in all about 550 miles. Walker and Gerlach headed a party to Lake George, while Martin and Brady led a number on an extended trip on Long Island. The club mileage contest last year resulted in a close and exciting finish. G. C. Badeau scored 7,375 miles from April 1 to Oct. 31. W. E. Rudge was a close second. During the month of October, Badeau rode twenty-six days, making ten century runs and a total mileage of 1,028 miles. Rudge rode twenty-three days, covering 1,834 miles.

The Central boys began the present year by holding the first exhibit of 1896 models that were placed on public exhibition. The exhibit was opened on Jan. 1, and remained open until the 4th. Every manufacturer of note was represented at this bicycle show, although it was two weeks in advance of the show in Madison Square Garden. This event did much to strengthen the club, and was due to the efforts of Capt. Gray. Another reform which Capt. Gray has in mind is the opening of the clubroom in the Association Building on Sunday morning and afternoons for an hour. When Mayor Wurster spoke before the young men on New Year's Day, he advocated such a reform. The Trustees and Directors of the association are now considering the matter, and the Central Wheelmen hope to win their point.

The second annual century run of the Associated Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn is scheduled for Labor Day, this year. The inauguration of this run was in a large measure due to the Centrals, especially to the efforts of C. C. Enderle.

The present officers of the club are: Captain—B. R. Gray; First Lieutenant—W. E. Martin, Jr.; Second Lieutenant—Joseph A. Lynch; Secretary and Treasurer—H. Belitz. The standing committees are: House—W. R. Cochran and Joseph A. Lynch; Entertainment—P. F. Megargel, Joseph M. Brady, and G. C. Badeau; Racing—W. E. Rudge, B. E. Smith, and B. R. Gray; Membership—W. E. Martin, Jr., F. Barnard, and W. H. Stratton; Press—C. C. Enderle and P. F. Megargle.

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BEGIN TO SEE THE LIGHT

Democratic Leaders Profit by the Republican Split.

TALK SENSIBLY ABOUT SILVER

Prospect that the Convention at Chicago Will Make a Sound Declaration on Finance.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—While the Republican leaders in Congress are worrying over the split in the party caused by silver, the sound-money Democrats are full of hope that the Democratic Convention will be able to profit by the weakness of their old-time opponents. The recent vote in the House on the amended bond bill shows that the country is believed by its representatives to be opposed to the silver heresy, notwithstanding the claims of the silver leaders. The sound-money Democrats have no doubt that the popualr feeling against the proposed change in the financial system will continue to grow. They appreciate the fact that the silver leaders, who were unprepared for the split at this time, are committed now to the task of widening it before the St. Louis Convention shall meet, in order that the cause may not go to pieces, and leave the leaders in the Senate in a position which might prove very embarrassing.

Having rebelled, the silver Republicans naturally desire to gather as large a following as possible in the short time remaining before the test of strength shall come. Some of them assert that they will be able to dictate terms to the Eastern Republicans. Others take the ground that, if

HIS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

State Historian Hastings's Review of a Year's Work.

INFORMATION AS TO RECORDS

Plans in Operation for Adding to the Available State Records—Statistics of the Late War.

ALBANY, March 1.—State Historian Hugh Hastings has completed his first annual report to the Legislature, and it will be laid before that body in a day or two. It is a document full of interest for all residents of New-York State and the country who are students of American history in its details. It is of especial interest because it is the first report issued by the Historical Department of the State, and contains not only information as to the records of this State which are now in existence, but an outline of the plan by which the State Historian, created by the last Legislature, is proceeding to add to the available records of the State, and thus preserve for the future what otherwise soon would become forever unavailable.

Mr. Hastings says:

The present plan contemplates the division of the work in the following series:

First—Will cover the Colonial period up to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War.

Second—The period between 1775 and 1800.

Third—The period from 1800 to the close of the second war with Great Britain.

Fourth—The period from the close of the second war with Great Britain to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, including the war with Mexico.

Fifth—The war of the rebellion.

Once organized, the work of transcribing was begun of the muster rolls of the New-York Colonial organizations, from 1715 to 1755. These records are rare curiosities. Aside from atrociously bad spelling in places, wretched paper and evanescent ink, united with the inability of the scrivener of the command often to decipher complicated and untranslatable Dutch names, imposed the most arduous labor and necessitated the most scrupulous care to insure accuracy, and the issuing of an order prohibiting the use of script in transcription and requiring that all names be copied in Roman. Many of these records have been shamefully abused and criminally mutilated and defaced by vandals and relic hunters, who have not only snipped off autographs, but in places large fractions of the original.

These transcribed muster rolls are completed in one volume to the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1755, and consist of the names of over 4,000 Colonial Americans. As a record of history it will prove exceedingly valuable to citizens interested in American ancestry and to societies and associations that are cultivating the love of the study of early American times and wars. It is now ready for publication, and will form the first volume of the history of the State under the Enabling act of 1895.

The State has already published two volumes of the records of the war of the Revolution, namely, the "Balloting Book" and the "Archives of the State of New-York," Volume I.; but for the reports, documents, and data relating to this interesting struggle from the standpoint of American valor and fortitude, dependence must be placed upon historical societies, private sources, and upon the archives at Washington. Out of an estimated population of 300,000 inhabitants, New-York furnished 40,000 troops to this patriotic cause.

As in the war of 1812, the volunteers for the Mexican war were compelled to furnish their own clothing, and, if cavalry, their own horses and horse equipment. A draft was made on New-York for seven regiments. Three were organized, two were mustered in, and one, Gen. Ward B. Burnett's, left for the seat of war, January, 1847. Of the 805 volunteers who went to the front, 227 died or were killed in battle. All the records, documents, and data relating to New-York's participation in the Mexican war are within reach of this department and can be readily put in shape for publication.

Naturally the most important undertaking imposed upon the department is that of the preparation and compilation of the records of the war of the rebellion. In the light of the recent events it is a matter of sincere regret that the State had not originated the plan now proposed a quarter of a century ago, before thousands of those who participated in the struggles for the preservation of the Union were incapacitated by physical infirmities from contributing to the history of those stirring times or had passed away.

Even at that time, it is within the bounds of reason confidently to assert, that discouraging obstacles would have been encountered; the death, disability, or capture of leading officers in action; the sudden promotion of inexperienced soldiers who were unacquainted with the routine of the life of a commanding officer, particularly in his official relations with his superiors; the indifference of field officers to make and file reports; the lack of writing material, particularly during the last year of the war, when troops were under fire almost daily, and when sudden raids on the part of the enemy resulted in the capture or destruction of valuable baggage trains and of the mails, sufficiently indicate the difficulties that then existed and which have multiplied tenfold with each succeeding year.

The greatest battle of the war, Gettysburg, sufficiently illustrates the force and directness of this argument and the apathy, carelessness, and indifference of commanding officers of regiments in making an official report and establishing a record for their command. Out of the ninety-three organizations by which New-York was represented in that memorable struggle, twenty-three, including three batteries of artillery, failed to file a report—a number out of all proportion to the troops engaged.

Included in the list of delinquents is the regiment that deserves whatever credit and glory that may be attached to the distinction of having fired the first hostile shot at Gettysburg—the Eighth New-York Cavalry. By its failure to report its operations on those three July days, the regiment has been deprived of all official recognition for this act in the official records of the rebellion, published under the direction of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

It will be the duty of the State Historian to make an effort to supply the deficiencies, arrangements to that end having been already made with surviving officers of four of the infantry commands that are not represented in the official records of the rebellion.

A list of the cavalry and infantry regiments that failed to file a report on the battle of Gettysburg, with the locality in which the troops were raised, is subjoined:

CAVALRY.

Eighth, Rochester.

INFANTRY.

Twelfth, Syracuse.
Thirty-third, Livingston, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates.
Thirty-ninth, New-York.
Forty-first, New-York.
Forty-third, Albany, Montgomery, New-York, Otsego, and Washington.
Forty-ninth, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, and Niagara.
Fifty-fourth, New-York.
Sixty-fifth, New-York.
Sixty-seventh, Brooklyn.
Sixty-eighth, New-York.
Seventy-seventh, "Bemus Heights" Regiment.
Eighty-second, New-York, (Second Militia.)
Eighty-third, New-York, (Ninth Militia.)
One Hundred and Eighth, Rochester.
One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Schenectady and Schoharie.
One Hundred and Fortieth, Rochester.
One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Oswego.
One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.
One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Ulster, Greene, and Richmond.

The battle of Gettysburg is but a sample of this kind of negligence. In every great battle of the war in which New-York troops took part similar instances of indifference and carelessness are to be found. Wherever a hiatus of this kind is met, this department will exhaust every resource at its command in order to fill the gap, and every advantage will be taken to make good the official record.

The department has now in contemplation a plan to enlist the services of the Grand Army organizations in other States by forwarding blanks and circular letters in order that every survivor of New-York volunteers may understand the scope of the plan the State has undertaken, and in order that he may have an opportunity to contribute to the general fund.

Up to Feb. 26 this department has put in circulation among the veterans of this and other States over 7,200 blanks, from which over 1,200 replies have been received, a fair showing on the face of the record of the Fortieth New-York, whose veteran organization had mailed to survivors of the regiment over 400, and had obtained only 12 replies. Out of all the circulars mailed from this office only one was returned on the ground that the addressee was deceased.

To-day the department is prepared to begin the work of compilation of the records of 97 of the 234 regimental organizations which New-York State sent to the front during the War of the Rebellion.

The historian gives a comparative table which shows the number of troops furnished in the War of the Rebellion by the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, together with the number of deaths in service, number of pensioners, and the amounts paid to pensioners from the respective States. Of this he says:

Although New-York furnished nearly one-sixth of the fighting force of the Northern armies during the War of the Rebellion, and her death list was nearly one-seventh of the aggregate, in the matter of pensions she has not only been considerate, but modest in proportion to the pensions to troops furnished, in comparison with all the other great States, as the subjoined table illustrates:

STATE.	No. of Troops Furnished.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Pensioners June 30, 1895.	Amount paid for Pensions.
N.-York	448,850	46,534	88,719	$12,321,771.27
Penn	337,180	33,183	90,493	12,469,416.91
Ohio	313,180	35,475	105,160	15,558,567.70
Illinois	259,092	34,854	68,678	9,927,647.62
Indiana	196,363	26,672	69,850	10,584,682.61
Total all States	2,778,304	350,686	967,043	$139,053,392.59

Mr. Hastings, in conclusion, expresses the opinion that the office of Historian can be rendered not only self-supporting, but made to yield a revenue to the State.

MANY FAVOR COAST DEFENSES.

Central Labor Union Delegates Censure Those Who Opposed the Appropriation.

The Central Labor Union yesterday again discussed the subject of the appropriation by Congress for coast defense, and several of the delegates were very strongly opposed to the protest made by the Central Labor Union, and also by the mass meeting under its auspices, Friday evening, against the appropriation.

Delegate Jerome O'Neill of the paper hangers, who had been on the mass meeting committee, asked that that committee should be continued, and that other labor organizations should be asked to make similar protests against the coast-defense appropriation.

Delegate Farley of the Hexagon Labor Club said he was sorry that such a mass meeting had ever been called, because organized labor could not benefit by such exaggerations as had been made in the Central Labor Union and at the mass meeting.

Delegate William J. O'Brien, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, thought the matter had gone far enough. He said: "The idea of the Central Labor Union protesting against an appropriation for coast defense is preposterous, and we only make ourselves ridiculous by holding such meetings. This is a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and we should at least be protected against foreign invasion. Who would be the principal beneficiaries in these works of defense? The expenditure of the money would give work to many thousands of workingmen."

Delegate Edwards asked why the Central Labor Union was put to the expense of the mass meeting at Cooper Institute simply because a protest against the appropriation had been made by a delegate.

Several other delegates who had not attended the previous meeting when the resolution protesting against the appropriation was passed were loud in their criticisms of those who had adopted the resolutions.

"I do not see what is to be gained by interfering in such matters," said Delegate Dunn. "The committee acted hastily in engaging Cooper Institute, and the money paid for it was simply thrown away. I speak for my union when I say that the meeting was a foolish one."

Delegate McDermott of the plasterers, who alvocated the appropriation bill at the previous meeting, denounced the delegates who had voted for the mass meeting as unpatriotic.

A motion was made to lay Delegate O'Neill's recommendation to continue the committee on the table, and was carried by a large majority.

SCHLATTER AND HIS "HEALING"

THE REV. DR. HARSHA ON THE WORK OF FAITH CURISTS.

"If Mental Worry May Produce It, Why May Not Mental Firmness Remedy the Disorder?" He Asks.

The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, preached last evening on "Schlatter the Healer and Christ the Great Physician."

"The personality of Schlatter, the healer," he said "is described by eye witnesses as engaging in the extreme. His face is said to be noble and beautifully masculine. His clear blue eye rebukes gibes and jokes, and inspires belief. A fine and commanding forehead gives him both a masterful and a spiritual look. He believes in himself, that is certain. He is clean in body, garb, and soul. The solitudes and altitudes have refined and ennobled him. Wherever he may be at this moment he is communing with God. For all of this every one must honor him. They to whom he has brought comfort and healing love him.

"Let us take the main facts of his healing power just as they are reported. They are in line with a lot of phenomena which cannot be questioned. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew gives his word that he saw a gaping wound that had been healed by faith at Lourdes. Newell, the Vermont blacksmith, has been working cures, at least in two cases, in Brooklyn. He is reported to have done wonders around his own home.

"There are scores of persons connected with Dr. Simpson's Tabernacle in this city who will testify that they have been cured of cancer, consumption, and other ills by faith and prayer, and the laying on of hands. Let us overlook any plea that might be founded on newspaper exaggeration or religious exaggeration, and accept the facts as they are stated. People are cured by personal contact with reputed healers. What explanations are offered of these phenomena?

"Schlatter and Newell frankly confess that they do not know the nature of the power they possess. Others have tried to explain it for them. There are three main views. The first is that these cures are effected according to purely physical laws, through personal magnetism, brain force, neurotic agency, nerve aura, and the like.

"From the day of Mesmer down science has been investigating in this field and doubtless is on the verge of startling discoveries. The physician at the head of the London Cancer Hospital is reported as saying that mental worry is the most prolific producer of cancer. If mental worry may produce it, why may not mental firmness in a healer, called power or magnetism and in the patient called faith, remedy the disorder? This is what science is asking.

"The second theory is that cures are wrought by the agency of spirits. A convention which has discussed psychic power to its own satisfaction has just closed its sessions in this city.

"The third is that Divine power is pleased to dwell now and then in chosen individuals to work cures upon earth. We are directed to the long line of supernatural cures from the times of the apostles to those mentioned by Tertullian, Origen, Chrysostom, and all the fathers, ancient and modern. God has the power to work miracles now as He has done formerly. Of a certain cure my family physician remarked within a week: 'It is a miracle.'

"Upon all this I shall not attempt to pronounce judgment. I want to call your attention to the position occupied by the Christian. He may calmly await conclusions, for in any event his faith is confirmed.

"If physical force heals, very well; his Bible magnifies the body and recognizes science. If the spirits heal, very well; his Bible tells of the spirits of just men made perfect. If God heals, very well; God in Christ as the mighty force of remedial love is the keynote of the Bible.

"If Dr. S. Millington Miller of this city is right in affirming that music is the coming healer, that its sweet strains will rearrange the disarranged molecules of brain and body and thus produce health, the Christian will have a part in this healthful harmony. This is our position of advantage who accept the Bible as the word of Truth."

THINK THE FIRE INCENDIARY.

Tenants at 153 West Sixty-sixth Street Say They Smelled Oil.

A fire which did only $10 damage early yesterday morning at 153 West Sixty-sixth Street, an apartment house, is being investigated by the Fire Marshal.

Mrs. Louis Langerquist, who lives in the basement, says she was awakened about 3 o'clock by the smoke. She told her husband, who ran into the street. A policeman then sent in an alarm. By the time the firemen had arrived the janitor had put out the fire, which had burned a partition around a coal bin in the rear part of the basement.

Mrs. Baylis, who lives on the fourth floor, has not been well for some time and became hysterical. Her niece, Miss Annie Moos, and many of the other inmates insist that they smelled kerosene oil even above the smoke.

Capt. Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40 said that the fire looked suspicious, as there was no other possible explanation of the origin than the oil.

Stole the Policeman's Shield.

Valentine Alexandro, an Italian, keeps a saloon at 629 West Forty-eighth Street, and, according to the police, he conducts business in his kitchen Sundays. Last night Policeman Healy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station got in, and bought two whiskies. He arrested the proprietor, who demanded to see his authority. Healy took his shield from his pocket and showed it to the saloon keeper, who, the policeman says, snatched it, and, with three or four others, assaulted him.

Healy locked up Alexandro and Valentine Tacento, whom he recognized as one of his assailants. At the station house both the Italians said that they had not taken the shield.

CROWDS VIEW THE WRECKS

Fort Hamilton the Objective Point of Curiosity Seekers.

AILSA AND CLYDE GREAT ATTRACTIONS

Owners of Small Boats Do a Big Business—Rowing in a Steamship's Rigging.

Despite the threatening weather yesterday, the curious public went to Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge by the thousands to see the steamships that met with accidents Saturday.

The funnel and rigging of the Atlas Liner Ailsa formed the chief attraction. The people left the trolley cars at Fort Hamilton and waded through yellow mud six inches deep, and puddles that were as wide as the road itself, down to the piers and wharves, from which they could get a glimpse of all that was visible of the sunken steamer.

Her masts, rigging, and funnel were readily seen, but as no other portion of her was out of the water it was no wonder that those who had gone to see a wreck were disappointed.

Some persons were there from Harlem. They stood in the yellow mud and the puddles and stared at the rigging and the funnel.

"Is that all we're going to see?" growled a man of the party, "and after coming such a long way, too."

His friends agreed that they certainly deserved to see more. So the party splashed through more yellow mud until it reached the water's edge. Then a boat was hired and rowed out with the tide, which was fast ebbing, until the Ailsa was reached. The boat was made fast to the Ailsa's rigging, and she was examined at leisure.

Scores of sightseers followed the example of the Harlemites, and during the afternoon, as long as daylight lasted, little boats thronged around the sunken steamship. The boats finally became so numerous and the persons in them so bold—some of them even climbed into the rigging—that the tug that was on guard a couple of hundred yards away moved close in beside the Ailsa and kept the crowd of boats in order with her hoarse whistle.

Meanwhile the crowds on shore kept increasing. Fort Hamilton and the road running along the shore were black with sightseers. Many of them carried opera glasses, some of them had small telescopes under their arms, and all of them splashed good-humoredly about in the mud and water all the afternoon.

They stood about in groups, and stared and talked, and asked questions and offered explanations, and any man who knew anything about steamships in particular or wrecks in general found himself the centre of admiring listeners.

"How did she ever get there?" asked a man in one group. A volley of explanatory answers were given to him in chorus, and at the end he probably knew as much as he did at the beginning, and no more.

Every group, too, had its "funny man," who made humorous remarks about the "smokestack" and the rigging, and amused his listeners generally. Altogether, the crowds enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

When the people became tired of staring at the Ailsa and the little boats passing about over her bows and decks, they wandered half a mile down the road and stared at the George W. Clyde, which lies in the deep mud just inside the Narrows. The Clyde had been beached the preceding night to prevent her from sinking. The hole in her side received in collision with the Guyandotte, was examined by hundreds of field glasses and telescopes.

"You can see the injured plates sticking out quite plainly," said a man after a lengthy inspection.

"You can see more of her than you can of the Ailsa," returned his friend, "but I'd rather look at the Ailsa. It's more exciting. She looks more like a real wreck."

This was the opinion of the majority, and the Ailsa was undoubtedly the greatest attraction down to bay yesterday.

The rain ceased about 3 o'clock, and the crowds grew bigger and merrier. The road was impassable in many places, and impromptu paths were made over the steep banks. The men helped the girls over the worst places, and next to the "wrecks," the chief topic of conversation was the mud and the puddles.

"Good weather for ducks," was a sentence that was heard nearly as often as "This is the worst mud I ever saw"—perhaps more often "ever seen."

The people went not only from Brooklyn and New-York, but from Staten Island and from points all over Long Island. Every trolley car went to Fort Hamilton loaded with passengers, and the back platforms crowded the steps. The returning cars were almost empty.

As long as there was light the people wandered up and down the road, walked out to the ends of the piers, and stared and talked and asked questions and answered them and volunteered explanations and the cries that would fill a library of books of delightful fairy tales for children.

The tide was ebbing all the afternoon with a powerful current through the Narrows, and more than once the cry was started that the Ailsa was moving, and was gradually being carried out into deeper water. Every time the crowd became excited over this thrilling suggestion the George H. Clyde lost all her admirers, and every eye and field glass left her for the Ailsa.

There was no foundation for the report, and one man with a huge telescope made it his special business to deny the cry each time it was raised. He swung his big glass round upon the Ailsa, and, while looking through it, shouted out once in every two minutes loud enough for all who stood within 100 yards to hear him: "It's a lie; she ain't budged an inch."

Extra cars were run on the Third and Hamilton Avenue trolley lines, and thousands of people went down the bay in steamers to see the unfortunate vessels.

Election at Fordham Postponed.

The Historical Society of Fordham College held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday evening. There was a quorum present, but as no member of the Class of '96 was in attendance, the elections were not held, and the society adjourned to give '96 a voice in the elections.

The Dramatic Association met on Thursday evening, with Mr. Donovan, '97, the new President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer was read, and several new members were admitted.

The trials for the public debate took place on Saturday. Each man of the Junior Class delivered a five-minutes' speech on "The Monroe Doctrine." The decision of the judges has not yet been made known.

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THE NEW-YORK FLOATED

Continued from Page 1.

and three of the passengers, taking advantage of the option offered them by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, were also transferred to the Campania.

With the raising of the misty veil that had robbed the pilot of his cunning, La Bourgogne heaved her anchor, and headed back for the city, reaching her pier at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. As the morning grew older, the water front about the pier was crowded with curious onlookers. The bows of the big liner were badly smirched, and between the hawsehole in the starboard bow and the stern there were a dent and a rent in the steel plating that marked the point she struck the Ailsa's main deck. She was immediately boarded by Capt. Thomas H. Barrett of the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, who made an examination of her injuries.

"It is nothing," he said. "She could have proceeded on her voyage."

Baldemir Lassol, Inspector for the French Bureau Veritas, made a like inspection and a similar report. The injured plate was an underlapping one about four feet in breadth and fifteen feet long. It was gashed nearly its entire width close to the cutwater, and for about fifteen inches along the lower edge, where it was riveted to the lower overlapping plate. The break was entirely forward of the collision bulkhead and fifteen feet above the water. A gang of men was at once put to work making temporary repairs, and they covered the injured spot with a piece of plate four feet wide and five feet long, rivetting it flush with the overlapping plates above and below it. There was a slight dent on the other bow, and the paint was badly scarred along the stern and back for several feet. Permanent repairs will be made at St. Nazaire in France.

As soon as the inspection was made, a notice, in both French and English, was posted over the main stairway, that the vessel would sail at 8 o'clock this morning. All of the passengers except two elected to remain and sail with her, Lieut. Von Foerster and E. D. Faulkner, gave up the trip and remain in the city. Those transferred to the Campania were J. de Goelen, H. Lühn, and G. C. Tetsingh. The remaining thirty-nine passengers staid aboard for the day save a few Americans who spent Sunday in the city.

Port Captain West said he did not expect a libeling of the vessel by the Atlas Line, as that would be unnecessary. The case was not the same as it would be were La Bourgogne a wildcat vessel, which might not soon return to this port. Pilot A. H. Murphy, who was in charge of the bridge when the collision occurred, left as soon as La Bourgogne reached her pier, and could not be found. Capt. Poirot, who had spent the night on deck, was asleep yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went aboard.

Second Capt. Giquel spoke freely of the collision. He was forward at the time, in the forecastle head, and just back of him, on either hand, was a lookout. The lead was being industriously used on the starboard and port sides, and orders had been given to be ready to let go the anchor. Head Quartermaster Petiot and Head Carpenter Crestey, with eight men, were at their stations, ready to lower it. The engines had been stopped and the steamship was moving under a nearly spent momentum and with the current of the outflowing tide, when, fifty yards ahead the vague outline of the Ailsa was discerned. The engines was signalled to start the engines full steam astern, and at the same time the Captain was summoned to the bridge. Before the propellers had overcome the forward motion, she had struck the Ailsa. Had she been steaming forward at the time, the Ailsa's bow would have been cut off. As it was, the force of the impact and the gathering power of the propellers separated the two craft at once, and the smaller vessel was almost immediately lost to view in the thickness. The officer of the Frenchman said he could see that they had made a hole in the other vessel, but she was so far below him that he could not see how far down the gash extended. It was not supposed, however, that it reached below the water line. Indeed, so blinding was the mist that it was difficult, looking over the bow, to see the damage done to their own prow.

Two whaleboats were at once lowered, one on either side, one to within a foot of the water and the other into the water. First Officer Motay, with a boat's crew, got into the latter to investigate the condition of the Ailsa, but almost at once they became lost in the fog. He decided that it would be futile to attempt to find her, and with difficulty made his way back to his own ship. Nothing more was heard from the Ailsa. No sound came from her that could be distinguished from the din of bells and fog whistles on all sides.

With one or two exceptions, the passengers of La Bourgogne were below, eating in the saloon.

The particulars of the accident will be embodied in a report that will be made to French Consul Edmond Bruwaert, to-day.

HELPED BY A HIGH TIDE.

The New-York Floated Without the Aid of Tugs—Not Damaged.

With better fortune than had been anticipated, in view of the recent record of ill-luck that has befallen the American Line, their steamship, the New-York, yesterday morning floated off the sandbar at the tail of the West Bank, in the lower bay, where she had imbedded her prow during the fog of Saturday. Every preparation had been made to move her at high tide, which was at 8:36 A. M. Seventeen hundred pieces of cargo had been taken from the hold and placed on lighters, leaving only about as much more in the hold.

The tugs G. M. Winslow, Dudley Bray, J. D. Jones, W. E. Chapman, Dorothy Annan, and Wrestler had lines aboard. They had succeeded in moving her about fifty feet the preceding evening.

To facilitate the landing of her steerage passengers, Health Officer Doty went down to her early yesterday morning to make the customary inspection. The steamboat John E. Moore lay alongside ready to transfer them to the immigrant station on Ellis Island, and they were going aboard her as fast as the examination progressed.

Suddenly, at 8:31, the big steamer began to move under the power of her own twin screws, and with the aid of the tugs. The gang ladder was filled with the immigrants going aboard the Moore at the time. They were at once hustled back on deck and the lines of the Moore were cast off.

The New-York heeled a trifle to port and then slid into deep water. The tide was an unusually high one, and the ship was materially assisted by an easterly swell that moved in from the ocean. She reached Quarantine at 9 o'clock, and by 10 was at her dock, at the foot of Fulton Street. She was in no way damaged, but a survey will probably be held this morning under the direction of the marine underwriters, and she will sail on schedule time Wednesday.

HAS HAD ENOUGH REPUBLICANISM.

Maryland Heartily Sick of the Works of the Men Who Got into Office Last Fall.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The Republican members of the City Council met again this afternoon and continued their fight with the Mayor. They are attempting to take out of his hands all the power of appointment, and they have already passed over twenty ordinances looking to that end.

The cause of the war, as has been stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is the refusal of Mayor Hooper to consult with them in appointments, and especially his refusal to appoint only Republicans to office. The Councilmen are after the spoils, and they will not be happy until they get them, but their fight is undoubtedly a losing one. The Mayor says he will veto the ordinances, and the "kickers" have not the necessary three-fourths to pass the ordinances over the vetoes. Three of the Councilmen stand by the Mayor. The "kickers" issued a statement this morning saying they were compelled reluctantly to take extreme action in order to assert their rights and to uphold their dignity. But the people do not look at it in this way, and a mass meeting is called for next week to protest against the spoilsmen and to uphold the Mayor. The Democratic members of the City Council are staying away and letting the Republicans work their own destruction.

It is freely said that as this is the first "dose" of general Republicanism that Maryland has had in thirty years, it will be thirty more before it shall be tried again. A lot of men whose election was not expected were swept into the Legislature and the City Council of Baltimore by the tidal wave, and just as soon as they felt their power they abandoned their nonpartisan promises, and in the language of one of their leaders, felt how good it was to "pull the grapes after they had been a quarter of a century getting into the vineyard."

The Gubernatorial patronage, which is larger in Maryland than in any other State in the Union, was used to elect Wellington United States Senator, and Thomas J. Shryock was elected State Treasurer against the protest of the Reform League and with serious charges hanging over him. The Legislature practically has killed the Civil Service Reform bill by adding the referendum, after the most explicit promises to give the city and State the merit system. It has elected as Police Commissioner of Baltimore W. W. Johnson, whose administration of the Baltimore Post Office under the Harrison Administration necessitated the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners, with results that caused much unpleasant comment, although Johnson was not removed.

In the midst of all the discouragement, especially at the weakness of Gov. Lowndes, the friends of good government have had one conspicuous consolation. The Mayor is only about 5 feet in height, but he seems to be nearly 7 feet across the shoulders. A local cartoon is the cathode ray illustrating this idea. At first the Council tried to defeat him by refusing to confirm an appointment because the appointee was a Catholic. The Mayor himself is one of the leading Methodists of the city, and gave $200,000 to the Woman's College, a Methodist institution. He sent the Catholic's name in again, and it went through. Several Democrats were appointed, and they also got through. His latest batch of appointments had Democrats and Republicans, and there was not a single politician named in the list.

This brought on the revolt. The fighters rage. The little Mayor calmly says it does not make any difference to him what they do. He will stand his ground, and he intends to win. The people are getting ready for an explosion next week.

ROENTGEN RAYS AT HARVARD.

F. L. Woodward Has Devised a New Form of Ray Lamp.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—F. L. Woodward of the Scientific School has devised a new form of ray lamp, by means of which excellent radiographs have been obtained. As the sides of the lamp permit cathode rays to pass through them, the fact that with it radiographs may be obtained contradicts the theory that a glass envelope plays an essential part in the generation of Röntgen rays.

The new form of ray lamp is that of a cone, and its characteristic difference from the ordinary Crookes tube is that the sides or walls of the lamp are made of sheet aluminium, one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The base of the lamp is of solid glass, practically a plug fitted into the base of the aluminium cones with plaster of paris, and made air tight. A metallic ring passes around the base of the cone, and holds the sides of the cone firmly to the glass bottom. Through a point a little to the side of the centre of the glass base passes the cathode angle as to be parallel with the side of the is fastened a platinum disc, at such an agle as to be parallel with the side of the lamp. At the top of the lamp, and directly connected to the metallic side is the anode pole, and at the top of the cone is a glass tube with a cock stop, so that the air may be exhausted. A circular wooden disc is fastened in the inside of the metallic cone, to prevent any collapse of the sides on exhaustion. By this construction it has been found that the difficulty from the absorptive power of the rays by the glass of the Crookes tube has been eliminated in a most marked degree.

Thus far Mr. Woodward has worked with this lamp with induced currents of from 25,000 to 30,000 volts, and with this strength of current clearly defined radiographs of the hand have been taken in five seconds. It seems from this that with more experimental work and a higher current an instantaneous photograph may be taken, and the heavier parts of the body readily photographed.

The new form of ray lamp has an interest apart from its construction, from the fact that experiments conducted with it appear to disprove the theory that a glass vacuum envelope plays a significant part in the generation of the Röntgen rays. This theory, which was advanced by Dr. Röntgen himself, has been strongly supported by Poincaré, and provisionally accepted by other authorities. Yet Mr. Woodward has obtained excellent shadowgraphs from the radiations passing through the sides of the aluminium cone of his lamp. This supports another theory that has been offered, to the effect that Röntgen and cathode rays are independently generated in a vacuum tube, but that the former alone have the power of traversing the glass envelope. The fact that clearly defined radiographs of the hand were taken in five seconds shows that Röntgen vibrations are greatly weakened in passing through the glass of the ordinary vacuum tube; this, however, was to be expected, in view of the opacity of the glass to such rays as indicated in radiographs.

CARAVANS FROM WEST TO SOUTH.

Emigration Movement Focused on Georgia—Whole Counties in South Dakota and Nebraska Depopulated.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—The days of '49 and the rush across the plains are recalled by the strange new movement of thousands overland from the West to the South. The country roads have been crowded for months, and now some of this stream of restless humanity is passing through the cities.

The shopkeepers on Whitehall Street were astonished the other day to see a caravan of covered wagons moving south toward the Jonesborough road. The first impression was that it was a company of gypsies, but a glance inside the queer-shaped wagon covers showed that they were occupied by good samples of the Western farmer. Inquiry showed that the highways leading toward Wilcox County are traversed every day by just such caravans. They are members of the Grand Army colony who have come all the way from Indiana and adjacent States by wagon.

Hitherto all the booms in this section have been based on city property. This is founded on agricultural land only, and at the beginning the idea of building a city among the pines was not thought of. But the people rushed into Wilcox County to get their allotments of land, and pretty soon the embryo city assumed astonishing proportions. Although the town idea was a secondary one, it just now attracts most attention. The prime motive, however, was a new home in the South, with farm land at nominal prices for members of the Grand Army Association.

Mississippi began to fill up two years ago from South Dakota and Nebraska. Now the movement seems to be focused on Georgia by the Grand Army colony, but this colony is only one feature of a big movement.

The people here are just waking up to the fact that great numbers are being transferred from the West to the South. Immigration agents who operated out West for years have moved South to follow the business. They say that for years emigration moved westward in a straight line, and no inducement would cause it to deflect from its course south of a certain parallel of latitude. Now all this is changed. Whole counties in South Dakota and Nebraska have been almost depopulated.

The great drought of 1894 in Nebraska precipitated a movement that was already in its incipiency. In that year, where the corn crop had exceeded 200,000,000 bushels, it dropped to 12,000,000. On soil sixteen feet deep they did not get a bushel to the acre. It was then that ex-Gov. Northen of Georgia collected a trainload of corn and provisions and sent them to Nebraska. It was a memorable day when that train left Atlanta for Lincoln, and thousands of people gathered to see its departure.

The new movement has been in progress two years. In 1894 it was well begun in Mississippi, when thousands of people went down from the Dakotas and adjacent States, attracted thither by the advertisements of railways. During these two years a number of immigration agencies have been organized all through the South. One of the most important of these was organized by Gov. Northen on his retirement from office, at the end of 1894. He had effected an arrangement with the railway lines centring in Atlanta by which means were supplied for a heavy propaganda in the Northwest. With this strong backing and with his popularity in the West, where he had made a number of speeches, the Governor was able at once to get the ear of the dissatisfied element in the regions then suffering from drought and extreme cold. Since then he and his secretary have been working night and day, and it is said that the Governor has made a small fortune in commissions on the land he has sold.

The railroads of the South are quite active in the promotion of immigration from the West, and some of them have been very successful. The Georgia Southern has established a model fruit farm to show the possibilities of this industry on its territory, and has had for several years in active service a former resident of Ohio, who has proved a very efficient immigrant agent. The Mobile and Ohio is making active efforts in the same direction, and some of the Mississippi roads have induced a heavy movement from the Northwest into the Black Belt.

The conditions South are peculiarly favorable for such a movement. Agriculture has not been in a better condition in years. The corn crop has increased from 435,000,000 to 607,000,000 in two years. First it jumped to 483,000,000 in 1894, then to 607,000,000 in 1895. The long agitation for diversified crops and home production of food crops has at last had its effect in the salutary results shown by these figures. The increase in stock raising has been great, and some sections that bought farm animals are selling mules this season. The advance in cotton last Fall gave the farmers a surplus to pay all debts, and they are freer from incumbrance than they have been in some time. At the same time, the revival of industry in the towns and cities has improved the market for country produce. In Atlanta the bank balances on the 1st of January were double what they had been a year before, and a general air of comfort and prosperity is seen among the people.

There is opposition to immigration in some quarters from those who fear that the worst element will come with the best, and that the seeds of discord will be sown broadcast over the land. They say that the South has been freer from strikes, lock-outs, and anarchy, and that it has the best population in the United States.

Under Guard in a Hospital.

George Williams of 68 Court Street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night on a bench warrant obtained by District Attorney Backus, charging him with burglary and carrying burglar's tools. The complainant is Daniel E. Petty of 319 Lewis Avenue. Williams is said to have committed a burglary at Mr. Petty's house Aug. 20, 1895. When searched at the time of his arrest a loaded revolver and a number of skeleton keys were found. His body was incased in a plaster paris cast, as he was suffering from a spinal disease. Since then he has not been able to appear in court. He is now in St. Catharine's Hospital, under guard of a policeman.

Lectures in Teachers' College.

Miss Brooks will give a lecture at Teachers College March 7, at 10:30 A. M., on "Froebel's Mother Play."

Dr. C. H. Seete will, on next Thursday and the succeeding three Thursdays, lecture on "The Methods of Teaching Geography." Dr. Seete will display by lantern slides a rare collection of maps of the earth's surface, beginning with some of the first maps made.

Jacob Riis gave the last of his lectures on "The Problems of the Poor" on Feb. 28 to a large audience.

Richard Webber of the Harlem Market sent four of his men to Teachers College last week, and gave a demonstration of meat cutting.

PLEDGES TORN TO SHREDS

New-Jersey Legislative Reform Has Become Republicanism.

ISSUE AGAINST THE ERIE RAILROAD

Senator Voorhees Has a Brilliant Idea—The Question of the Elevation of Tracks.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—This is the most interesting Legislature that has met in Trenton for a quarter of a century. Pledges and promises made before the election indicated the coming of a political millennium, but the eighth week of the Legislature has been reached and it is evident that a major portion of these pledges and promises have been torn in shreds and thrown to the four winds of heaven. The results show that those who shouted for reform last Fall are shouting for Republicanism this Spring. Every move that is made now is to build up the machine so as to insure continuity of power to the Republican Party. The idea prevails that the people are going to support the Republicans in New-Jersey no matter what they do, and in consequence there is no use of being sensitive on the subject of ante-election pledges.

The Republicans did make an issue of the subject of the elevation of the tracks of railroads. The issue is made against the Erie Railroad. Senator Voorhees conceived a brilliant idea, and that was to play the highwayman on two bills pending in the Senate to legalize the recent reorganization of the Erie Road. He gave it out as the ultimatum of himself and colleagues that the reorganization bills cannot be passed until the demands of the people are satisfied and the Erie tracks raised up. It was a harsh method, but the claim is made that the Erie has been a very slippery customer at the legislative bargain counter, and now is the time to force it into a position of doing something.

It was discovered during the course of the agitation over the bill introduced early in the session to compel railroads to elevate

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—A Hoad—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Stoddard's Lecture, Constantinople—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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Malarial Fever Not Due to Bacilli.

A dispatch from Hyderabad, India, printed in The London Times says: Dr. Laurie reports that not only is there no parasite in the blood in malaria, but malarious fever is not a parasite or even a primary disease of the blood at all. Malaria causes primarily disease of the spleen and liver. The Laveran's bodies found in certain phases are not parasites, but are beyond all question developments by this disordered spleen of inferior forms of blood cells similar to those embryonic types found in the liver and spleen of frogs. The earlier effects of malaria cause the vitated spleen to produce degenerate or embryonic forms of blood corpuscles, but when the enlargement and marasmus of the organ have become permanent it almost or altogether ceases to manufacture blood cells of any kind. Hence the varying anaemia in the acuter stages and the frequent presence in the blood of the low forms of cells hitherto called Laveran's organisms, and their absence, together with constant and profound anaemia, in the more chronic and deadlier stages of malarial poisoning.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	46	45	48
6 A. M.	44	41	45
9 A. M.	48	43	46
12 M.	55	44	48
4 P. M.	58	46	45
6 P. M.	57	43	43
9 P. M.	54	38	40
12 P. M.	49	34	38

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....44.12

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....42.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....52.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Clearing, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"TO PLAGUE THE INVENTOR."

The predicament in which the Republican Party now finds itself is so distinctly of its own making that there is no reason why it should receive the sympathy of any human being in its just discomfiture. It is intelligible why the position of the party should be deplored by a protected manufacturer, who proposes to make his fellow-citizens pay for his ignorance or his mistakes, by securing him against more intelligent competition from abroad through duties that enable him to charge double prices to cover his inferiority. It is intelligible why it should be deplored by the owner of a silver mine who desires that a factitious price should be put upon his product also by the legislation of Congress, even though thereby business is disturbed and public morality lowered. But there is no reason whatever why a citizen who is neither a member of one or the other of these two classes nor yet a professional Republican politician should not view with satisfaction the present situation of the party, a satisfaction which must be increased by the reflection that, so long as this situation lasts, neither can the protectionists do any fresh mischief by raising the duties on imports to the McKinley level nor the advocates of a half-dollar dollar by getting enacted their theory that the normal length of a yardstick is eighteen inches. It is a case of the familiar condition on the occurrence of which honest men come by their due.

Of course, the Republican leaders are immensely disgusted by the impossibility of doing any of the things which they had expected and attempted to do. The last time they were in power before they were enthusiastically turned out for flagrant misuse of their power they endeavored to secure themselves against a change of public opinion against them by providing, in effect, that the Republican Party should control Congress, or at least the Senate, without any reference to the consideration whether it was or was not the popular party. With this view they proceeded systematically to degrade the status of Statehood and the character of the Senate of the United States. They deliberately made sovereign States out of cattle ranches and mining camps because the cattle ranches and mining camps would send Republicans to the Senate. In this manner they greatly exaggerated the inequalities of population that existed among the States at the time when the Constitution was adopted, and the recognition and continuance of which were necessary to secure its adoption. It was not REED and MCKINLEY who began this mischievous work. It was begun thirty years ago by the admission of a mining camp to the family of States for the purpose of securing two Republican votes in the Senate. We see the results of this policy now in the representation of thirty or forty thousand Nevadans by STEWART and JONES, who are no longer even nominally Republicans and who represent nothing but a few unprofitable mines and smelting works. But REED and MCKINLEY carried this demoralizing process much further. They made States out of half a dozen communities which altogether were not comparable, in numbers, in wealth, in intelligence, in any of the proper attributes of Statehood, to New-York or Pennsylvania or Ohio or Illinois. They deliberately set to work to swamp the populous and civilized States, so far as they could—which was so far as representation in the Senate was concerned—with the uninhabited wildernesses of which they made States.

They have succeeded in one way very perfectly. They have degraded the Senate of the United States until it has no more moral authority than a Tammany primary, though it can do so much more mischief. Their performance already constitutes a National scandal and a National danger, and it is irrevocable. What they did not foresee is what has happened to them, and that is that the prospectors and boomers in the Senate should revolt against the party and insist upon a party programme that would make the success of the party entirely hopeless in the settled and civilized parts of the country—that they would "hold up" protection in the interest of an artificial market for silver. What has happened to the Republican Party is exactly what it has deserved and invited. Its "instructions" have returned "to plague the inventor," to the high satisfaction of all reasonable and honest men.

WE NEED BOTH SHIPS AND FORTS.

Senator PROCTOR showed more zeal than good judgment in the comparison he made the other day between fixed and floating seaboard defenses, to the detriment of the latter. It is easy enough to calculate how many more guns we might have had for the forts had we devoted to them the money we have put into ships. But the plain fact is that we needed a modern navy precisely as we needed shore defenses; and the former, besides its ability to go after an enemy and attack him at his own base of operation, is also, at least in its ships of the line, its monitors, its rams, and its torpedo craft, a direct and valuable adjunct of fixed forts.

The real state of the case which the ex-Secretary commented on is that, while we have not spent one dollar too much on our new navy, and indeed spent too little on it when the Treasury was overflowing, we have done relatively far less for the shore defenses and have dangerously neglected these. It is true that Congress observed the slowness with which the coast-defense guns were completed, the long delays in finding satisfactory disappearing gun carriages, and the dragging work on emplacements for finished guns. Still, it has habitually, as Secretary LAMONT showed in his last report, appropriated only a small part of the sums needed for vigorous work on the coast defenses, and, save for that fact, we might possibly have had a fairly well-protected seaboard to-day.

But what we are now to consider is that no harm seems thus far to have been done by the delay, and that the clear immediate duty of Congress is to make liberal appropriations both for forts and ships. The forts having been the more neglected, we do not think it would be extravagant or unwise for the House committee having charge of this subject to find out how many guns and mortars can be finished and mounted on carriages during the next sixteen months, and to appropriate all the money required for all those guns and carriages. It should also find out how many emplacements for these guns can be finished within the next sixteen months, and appropriate all the money needed for such emplacements. In addition, it would be proper to make some carefully scrutinized appropriations for ordnance and engineering work that could not be fully finished by the middle of next year, but that ought to be begun in order to insure continuity of work.

As for the navy, if a score of torpedo boats should be authorized, it would be as clearly a coast-defense measure of high importance as authorizing the same sum to be expended on rifled mortars. Battleships are of slower construction; but as battleships, besides their other important functions, are a leading source of reliance in attacking a port, so they can surely play an important part in defending it. Several of these ought to be authorized at the present session. We need both coast batteries and ships.

THE BARCELONA AFFAIR.

However great the displeasure of the Spanish Government at recent manifestations of our sympathy with the struggling Cubans may be, it is not for a moment to be supposed that she will fail to disavow the acts of the lawless persons who yesterday tore in pieces the flag of the United States at Barcelona and offered violence and insult to our Consul there and at Valencia. That the Government, from the excited state of popular feeling, ought to have foreseen and guarded against such acts of violence may fairly be asserted. For her neglect in that regard Spain will doubtless make ready reparation. We must assume that she will also offer a proper apology to this Government. She will probably offer a salute to the flag her people have insulted if that further reparation shall appear to be demanded by the nature of the case.

These are the measures a friendly nation takes as a necessary atonement for an affront to another nation, its flag, or its representatives. The United States and Spain are still, of course, friendly nations. The Senate resolutions and the doings of the mob in Barcelona need not impair their friendliness or even seriously strain their relations. All that will depend on what follows.

The worst result to be feared from the insult to our flag is its effect upon public feeling in this country, particularly in Congress. It is plain that dragging the flag of the Union in the mud of a Spanish city and tearing it in pieces presents in a dangerous degree the provocation and the opportunity for much rash and heated utterance. We hope, however, that Congress will have the wisdom to leave the affair to be dealt with by the President and the Secretary of State.

The promptness of her disavowal and apology will be the best evidence Spain can give of her desire to avoid strained relations with the United States. The assurances she finally gave in regard to the firing on the Alliança were too long put off for the best effect.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC WORKS.

The changes thus far made by Mr. WILLIS, the Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn, will cause his conduct in the future to be watched very closely. He has substituted a certain number of Republicans for Democrats who had been retained by his predecessor, Mr. WHITE, and his action in cases outside of the civil service rules has been distinctly favorable to his own party. Whether it has been for the good of the service, as he claims, we do not clearly know. On the face of it, we should say not.

He has also discharged a large number of men under the rules, and promises to make a saving for the city of $70,000.

That is possible, but not probable, the force being rather too small than too large under Mr. WHITE. The vacancies he has created ought, save in a few cases, to be filled under the rules, if at all. They will awaken a lively greed in the Republican Party which Mr. WILLIS promises absolutely to resist. We hope that he will do so. The better opinion of the city will sustain him if he does and condemn him if he does not.

ARE THE CANALS THROTTLED?

The Canal Boat Owners' Association is making a fight for the passage of the bill providing for State elevators at Buffalo and New-York. The Springweiler bill provides for the construction at a cost of $170,000 of six floating elevators for the exclusive use of the State, two at Buffalo and four at this port, for the transfer of grain from lake vessel to boat and from boat to seagoing vessel, at a charge not exceeding one-fourth of a cent per bushel for each complete transfer, to be paid by the owner or consignee of the cargo.

This is not because there are not elevators enough, for there are several times as many as there is any use for, but they are said to be all in a combination controlled by the railroads. A law was passed several years ago regulating the charge for elevating grain, but this is evaded by making charges for storage when there is no storage and for incidental service of one kind or another which is not rendered. The boatmen declare that the proposed State rate of ¼ cent per bushel, or $250 for the transfer of 100,000 bushels, will be in excess of the cost, but the charges now are more than four times that amount, of which about two-fifths are declared to be illegal.

It is claimed that the tax upon canal traffic by elevator monopolies at each end of the water route, under control of railroads, is what has been strangling that traffic, and as a consequence diverting the export grain trade from New-York. It is admitted that a profitable rate for railroad transportation is reached at 8 mills per ton per mile, but the canal boatmen say that 2 mills per ton per mile is a good paying rate for them. And yet they have been losing ground in the competition, and they declare it is on account of discrimination against their cargoes by the elevators.

It was stated in resolutions adopted at a public meeting recently by the Boat Owners' Association that the receipts of grain in New-York by canal had fallen from 347,289 bushels in 1880 to only 14,690,100 bushels in 1895, and that during the same period the export of grain from this port had decreased from 115,064,166 to 45,731,125 bushels. This decline has been accompanied by a constant increase in the exportation of grain from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, where terminal charges are much less than they are here.

If these representations are true—and nobody ventures to deny them—the expenditure of millions of dollars by the State to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, in order that the carrying capacity of the boats may be increased and the cost of transportation may be lessened, should be accompanied by measures for raising the elevator embargo by which the waterway is throttled at both ends. It ought not to be necessary to have State elevators to accomplish this, but if it is necessary, the elevators should by all means be provided.

McKINLEY AND THE SILVER MEN.

We directed attention a few days ago to some indications that the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM MCKINLEY by the St. Louis Convention would be quite satisfactory to the Free-Silver element in the Republican Party. The attitude of the Silver Republicans toward this candidate had just begun to excite comment. Having voted for the Silver bill in the Senate and attached his name to the pledge or threat which Mr. WHARTON BARKER was shaking in the faces of the protected manufacturers, and being one of the Senators who had decided (as Mr. DUBOIS said) that "they would not support any man for the Presidency unless he would pledge himself to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver," Mr. PRITCHARD of North Carolina had attended the Marquette Club's banquet in Chicago and had there made an address in favor of the nomination of McKINLEY.

Since that time it has come to be admitted that McKINLEY leads the list of Republican candidates, so far as the preferences of delegates or districts can be ascertained. There have also been fresh indications that he has the support of the Silver element, or, at least, of the greater part of it. He makes public addresses from time to time, but says nothing that can repel or offend his Silver supporters, and in his record as a legislator and politician there is much which they can regard with satisfaction.

Many Republicans are accustomed to rely upon The New-York Tribune for advice and guidance in such an emergency as that which now confronts the Republican Party, and our curiosity has been excited as to the real meaning of that journal's recent course with respect to the Silver issue and McKINLEY. In its editorial articles it has boldly defied the Silver highwaymen and dared them to do their worst; in another part of the editorial page it has given extraordinary and significant prominence to utterances of correspondents which are very far from being in harmony with its expressed editorial opinions. We spoke the other day of that curious letter from Mr. THOMAS FITCH, dated at Phoenix, Arizona, (where, we understand, the editor and proprietor of The Tribune has been for some time past,) a letter suggesting that the Republican Convention should dodge the entire Silver issue, and offering, for the platform, a resolution which remits that issue "to the people of the Congress districts" and binds the nominees not to veto a Silver Coinage bill. To that letter was given almost as much prominence as a dispatch announcing the outbreak of war in Europe would have had, and yesterday our neighbor gave as much, if not even more, prominence—by position, headlines, and size of type—to a long letter urging that the party should nominate McKINLEY.

The Tribune said two weeks ago, in the course of one of its editorial attacks upon the Silver faction in its party:

"In the Republican National Convention, at all events, the mere suspicion that a candidate is favored by that faction will set against him the great body of sincere protectionists, who do not intend to see the defense of home industries made to depend on the success of any man's monetary notions."

But surely there is warrant for something more than a suspicion that McKINLEY is favored by this faction, and we think it may fairly be inferred that he is favored by The Tribune also. On the 27th ult. our neighbor remarked:

"The issue is now forced upon the National Convention. If it allows the silver bolters to dictate either platform or candidates, it must face defeat in the Northern States, where protection is far too strong to tolerate any such betrayal. The convention will be urged to trick and palter in its declaration of purpose, and to dicker in its selection of candidates, on the ground that all the thirty-six Electoral votes of silver States may be lost if it does not. It cannot bid defiance to the convictions of more than half the party by yielding to the dictation of less than a tenth of it."

This sounds very well, but we think the readers of The Tribune would like to know just what its opinions are about the expediency of nominating McKINLEY, the leading favorite of the Silver faction, and of "remitting the Silver-coinage issue to the Congress districts," as suggested in that extraordinary letter from Arizona and the "plank" which was so prominently published with it. Perhaps The Tribune can induce McKINLEY to make a public statement as to his attitude toward the Silver issue. Other applicants for such information have been unable to get it, except so far as it has been furnished by the support of Silver men, and have been compelled to rely chiefly upon his speech in support of the Silver-Purchase bill in 1890 and his address at Toledo in February, 1891. Neither of these utterances can be pleasing to the earnest advocate of an honest and sound currency, but we presume that every McKinley Silver man has both of them by heart.

"SPRINGS" ON THIS ISLAND.

Whenever a "spring" or some other outpouring of water is discovered by persons making excavations in the soil or rocks of Manhattan Island, no one should drink the water thus supplied until analysis by the authorities has shown that it is wholesome. What is called a warm spring was found two or three days ago in the sandy soil under or by the side of a sausage factory in East Houston Street, and hundreds of persons have been drinking the fluid poured out there, hoping that it will cure various ailments with which they are afflicted. A sample has been taken for analysis by the Board of Health, and for the welfare of the hopeful drinkers we shall be glad to hear that the water is not dangerously polluted. The probability is, however, with respect to all such discoveries on this island, that the water coming up out of the soil is bad.

It is only reasonable to expect that water from shallow wells or subterranean reservoirs near the surface on an island densely inhabited for so many years cannot be wholesome or free from the germs of disease, and analysis has almost invariably shown that water so obtained in New-York is unwholesome. Indeed, it was ascertained some years ago that, owing to the peculiar formation and stratification of the rocks of this island, even the water derived from deep artesian wells here was almost uniformly unfit for domestic uses on account of dangerous pollution. It is the part of wisdom not to assume that the water of a New-York "spring" will cure disease until after proof has been furnished that it does not contain the germs of disease.

That "the wicked stand in slippery places" is vouched for as a fact by authority so unimpeachable that Mr. PLATT, bruised by his fall on the snow-covered sidewalk, must yet find consolation in his pain, for wounds thus caused would seem to show how baseless is the general impression that Mr. PLATT is wicked. The place was slippery, and he fell.

It takes faith of the real mountain-moving sort to enable one to believe that an adult resident of Chicago could rent a race course to so distinguished a gambler as "MIKE" MCDONALD without being quite sure that betting would be a feature of subsequent equine contests on that track. Yet Mr. LAMBERT TREE, who, besides being a Chicagoan, is an ex-Judge and an ex-Minister to Belgium, to say nothing of several other opportunities he has had for learning the ways of the world, went into court this week and swore that he had not suspected Mr. MCDONALD'S intention to violate the betting laws. And the Chicago jury, instead of expressing surprise at this pathetic lack of sophistication, showed their confidence in its reality by giving Mr. TREE a verdict under which the Clark Street statesman will have to pay over as rent the comfortable sum of $38,320. Lovely, indeed, are the flowers that bloom in the Garden City, and the success with which these horticultural marvels can remain unspotted of the world is truly enchanting.

From a catalogue just issued by an English dealer in second-hand books it appears that a new department in literature is forming, or at least that a new name has been found under which works of a certain class are to be grouped. This new name is "Tribyism," for under that heading the dealer in question groups a number of books relating to the Latin Quarter, and including, curiously enough, the "Vie de Bohème" of HENRI MURGER. Now, as MURGER discovered—if he did not invent—the material which has since been rearranged so often by later writers, there is something of injustice in going to one of these imitators for an appellation by which to designate the genre, and it is carrying injustice to the point of brutality to label MURGER'S own books with a word that makes him out a follower of the school which he originated. If this kind of fiction really must have a generic name all to itself, Mimi Pinson, not Trilby, should be allowed to suggest it.

SAD CAREER OF SARAH BROWN.

Sarah Brown, whose death is announced in Paris, was in her glorious days, not more than three years ago, one of the scarce artist's models who may pose for the head as well as for the body. She was not extremely beautiful, but she knew how to seem to be thus, and she had the genius of her trade, for she understood how to express with intensity a sentiment and a passion, how to appreciate and to retain a pose, and she had the merit of the initial savagery characteristic of personages of history wherein human beings appear always as preys of impassioned fury suppressing the conventional and the notions learned.

Tired, abandoned, thin, and haggard, she visited recently the studios of painters like Jean Paul Laurens, Maignan, and Merson, who had used her for masterpieces and employed her now in pitiful deference. Georges Rochegrosse had been her savior once. She was happy, sought for, almost wealthy, when, from the turbulence of her reckless life, she contracted her first pulmonary trouble. She fell into a public hospital, and Rochegrosse drew her from it, obtained the services of the most famous physicians for her, and even hired an English cook, an expert in mutton chops and roast beef, for her, and bought Bordeaux wine of Princes and bankers to hasten her convalescence.

Sarah Brown became beautiful again, and she was to Rochegrosse, for a time, almost the only model and the living inspiration. She was the figures, in nets fastened with girdles, dight with precious stones, of his "Belshazzar's Feast," she was his "Queen of Sheba," proud under the golden light of her gown; she was his loyal servant, whom other models, friends and patrons of the artist, saw often seated on cushions on the floor in a corner of his studio. Among every day callers accustomed to the disdainful indifference with which Rochegrosse regarded her was a painter whose youth alone may explain his sentimental blindness toward her. He knew, the severest masters said, how to draw and compose; he could make intoxicating symphonies of color concur in the intensity of the dramas that he represented on canvas; he was capable of immobilizing in a rapid sketch an instantaneous and fugitive movement; but he had not had the time to look at the eyes of models that were not posing, and he did not know how to catch the light of love that Sarah Brown's face turned to him.

"The Battlefield of Hastings"—no, not this, but another work which may not be named, for it would reveal its author, whose personality shall not be betrayed here—attracted to this young painter's exhibition at the Salon crowds of eager visitors. Among these was an English Countess, whose portrait he had made. She accompanied to his studio, and then with him to Rochegrosse's, the young Lady—dark, with lustrous eyes, red lips, and silky black hair, framing a forehead divinely modeled. She and the young painter were struck by the same stroke of lightning; they fell in love with each other instantly. She was too wealthy, distinguished, and exquisitely aristocratic to forfeit her imprescriptible right to the respect of all men if she married a man who was only a man of genius instead of a peer, but her father was a tyrant, her mother was dead, and in the glory of her childish grace she promised more than she could do. She learned soon that her marriage would not be accomplished without great difficulties, and, while she tried to surmount them, she met the young painter as often as she could in Rochegrosse's studio, in the Countess's charge, and with Sarah Brown as their tea server.

For a month, at least, it seemed as if Lady —— was created only to chatter in Rochegrosse's studio every other day at 4 o'clock until 6, and listen to Spanish songs of Pagans sung by Sarah Brown; but the moment you reach happiness it disappears, like Galatea under the willows. One afternoon Lady ——'s father knocked at the door of Rochegrosse's studio and Sarah Brown, after she had learned the intruder's name and business, let him in. There was no harm in the intrusion, really, but there was an abyss of perversity in Sarah Brown's betrayal, which was clear, and Lady —— struck her in the breast with a long Japanese knife that she had been admiring for its delicate mounting of gold and the elasticity of its blade. The girl fell, wringing her hands, but she had the strength to say to the young painter, defiantly, "I loved you!" She recovered from her wound in a month, and then she had ceased to be a great model.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT

English Comment on "Journalism by Gentlemen and for Them."

From The Saturday Review.

The experiment of an American millionaire with a London newspaper has been a curious one from its very inception. Even the original purchase of the newspaper property had to be enveloped in an atmosphere of mystery like one of the tales of mediaeval Italian intrigue which Mr. Astor so dearly loves to compose. There seems to have been no titled people available at the moment, but shift was made with the heir to an earldom, who happened to be unattached, and under his lead the paper started off. We were told that up to that time "journalism by gentlemen for gentlemen" had not been attempted; at once we were to be shown the real article. Apparently the announcement was premature. We have still to wait till next week for a complete exposition of the way gentlemen manage these things.

What the new Pall Mall Gazette will be like—if indeed the owner does not suppress it altogether—baffles speculation. But there is not much difference of opinion about The Pall Mall Gazette for the last few years. Money can always buy brains—of a sort—and plenty of talent was gathered together by the chink of the gold in this particular long purse. But it is another matter to impose discipline and the dignity of character upon recruits thus mustered. It is an unpleasant thing to say, but it is the truth—these bright young men bore themselves with the arrogance and license of the proverbial rich man's pets. They swaggered through journalism, mocking here, bullying there, treading on all the toes within reach, like undergraduates on a spree at a country fair. They screamed with laughter at their own puns, they uttered deliberate gibberish for the sake of seeing their elders stare. It was all amazing sport—while it lasted. But, though there was undoubtedly uncommon ability in a great deal of the writing, the daily obtrusion of these juvenile "smartnesses" grew to be a bore, then an affliction to the nerves. Finally, Mr. Astor himself seems to have found it impossible—and, frankly, no one is sorry.

Advanced the Women of Her Race.

From The London Times.

The Parsee lady, Cooverbai, widow of the late Merwanjee M. Bhownaggree, who has just died in Bombay at the age of sixty-five, was, in her early life and up to the decease of her husband, a notable figure in the society of her own community. A woman of the purest Parsee descent, of singular intelligence and mental ability, and of great personal attractions, she became, almost before leaving school, a prominent advocate of native female education according to European ideas, and devoted herself to its propagation among her own people. She was deeply read in Persian and English poetry, taking a remarkable delight in the reading aloud of the writings of the best-known modern English poets.

She trained up both her children, a daughter and a son, in accordance with her own advanced plans, the former having been the late Avebai Bhownaggree, whose romantic monument is to be seen in the eastern corridor of the Imperial Institute, and the latter being Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C. I. E., the present Member of Parliament for Northeast Bethnal-green. It fell to him, under the capable direction of his mother, and with the co-operation of the late Manockjee Cursetjee, to organize definitely the scheme of Parsee female education which now flourishes with such vigor in Bombay. Though long before her death she had disappeared from public view of her community, it is but due to her memory to recall and place on record her past services, which, rendered at a fortunate moment, yielded practical and beneficent results far beyond her own most sanguine expectations. Her son's success as a Parliamentary candidate was a source of great pride to her.

Ancient Coins by the Bushel.

The Metz Lothringer Zeitung states that from 15,000 to 16,000 Roman coins, belonging to the third and fourth centuries, have been found in the commune of Niederrentgen, in the Diedenhofen district. The treasure, which weighs nearly a hundredweight, has been sent to the Lorraine Historical Society.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Jehan Fouquet's miniatures, made, in 1450 or thereabout, for Etienne Chevalier's "Book of Hours," are in the collection at the Chantilly Palace, formed by M. le Duc d'Aumale. They were reproduced by Curmer, one of the most painstaking publishers, whom bookmen respect, in chromo lithographs that are of themselves precious. They have made students deplore the negligence of iconophilists like Michel de Marolles, who had and lost the opportunity to preserve works of Fouquet's style and epoch. There were many artists at Tours whom Fouquet did not surpass. His portrait of Etienne Chevalier accompanied by his patron saint, on a background of architecture which gave a prevision of the Renaissance, was once the left panel of a diptych, the right panel of which, representing the Virgin with the features of Agnes Sorel, is in the museum of Antwerp. The portrait of Etienne Chevalier was discovered some time ago in the possession of a Frankfort art lover, and, while the agent of the Ministre des Beaux Arts was trying to make a bargain for it, the agent of the Berlin Art Museum came and bought the portrait.

—Richard Heber was not a bibliotaph, "n'en déplaise à" Andrew Lang. He had eight libraries; he had three copies of books, so that he could lend one to his friends; he helped Scott to collect ballads for the "Border Minstrelsy." James Lenox was not a bibliotaph "n'en déplaise à" Mr. Vincent. He shut all the locks of his impenetrable door when the bookbinder called, so that the gentle artisan could not go out when he wished; he would not let Prescott look at his Mexican manuscripts, but he read his books; he was not bitterly opposed to reprints; he was a book hunter by proxy, the proxy being Henry Stevens. A bibliotaph worthy of the name buries his books in a safe deposit company's vault and never sees them himself. Mr. Lang thinks, naïvely, that the bibliotaph issues a catalogue of his books. He does not. He is like a subject of a tale by La Fontaine whose treasure was stolen. A peasant advised him to replace it with a paving stone. In a safe deposit company's vault a paving stone is as valuable to its owner as books.

—Booksellers on the quays in Paris—booksellers on quays! Oh, the perversity of Paris, as the English say—are men of Auvergne and of Normandy learned in the art of splitting a centime into thousandths and of selling nothing for a fortune; but they do not know the art of books. So, Parison paid 20 cents for the "Caesar" of 1570, which he sold for $300; Arnauldet paid 6 cents apiece for fifty pamphlets on tobacco which he sold for $5 apiece; and two students who were not yet in bed when Aurora came in her saffron-colored morning gown, and the Normands and Auvergnats, with their green boxes, bought an original Molière edition for 15 cents, and Dorat's "Les Baisers," large paper, with plates in proofs, for 2 cents.

—Among your books those that you prefer passionately are those some parts of which are obscure and yield diverse interpretations. Why? Because none admires without some illusion, and to understand a masterpiece is to create it anew. The same works reflect themselves differently in the minds that contemplate them. Every generation of men seeks for a new emotion in the works of the old masters. The best gifted reader of a great book is the one who derives from it the purest and strongest emotion.

—It is interesting to compare the archaeological accuracy of an illustrator like Abbey with the work of artists of other times. These gave to the heroes of legend or history contemporary costumes and figures. They painted their own minds and their own environment. What more can an artist do? Nothing more, except to testify to the wealth of the museums of his country, and to the interest that his time takes in them. Abbey does this.

—One may read in the "Discourse Concerning the Precedency of Kings," 1664, the following reason for not giving an index: "The work is so full of signal remarks that were they couched in an index it would make a volume as big as the book and, so, make the postern gate to bear no proportion to the building."

—It is true that people live in books too much. There are so many beautiful things around them—lakes, mountains, rivers, cities, and towns, sea and vessels, sky and stars! Pliny the Younger was studying a Greek orator from a book while Vesuvius was burying five cities under ashes.

Frances Trollope's Biography.

From The London Speaker.

The mother of Thomas Adolphus Trollope and Anthony Trollope—who in middle life was compelled to take to literature to sustain her family, brought to poverty by the eccentricities of an impracticable husband, and who, publishing her first book when she was fifty years of age, yet became a popular and successful authoress—certainly deserved to have her biography written. That work has been for the first time undertaken—in supplement to the incidental notices of her contained in the autobiographies of her two eminent sons—by the widow of the eldest, Frances Eleanor Trollope.

This "Memoir of Frances Trollope" contains a great deal of curious and miscellaneous information invaluable to the historian of manners—from the mighty proposal of marriage she received from her future husband in 1802, to the particulars of her American experiences; of Lafayette's later life, of the Owenite Colony of Nashoba, in Tennessee; of her Italian journeyings, and of many other varied experiences—among them, by the way, that of being chased by a genuine pirate ship near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico while on her way to New-Orleans with her family only sixty-nine years ago. She was a very remarkable woman, who triumphed over adversity in her circumstances, and most of all in her domestic life; and if she is responsible for a certain amount of American sensitiveness to English opinion, we must admit that the circumstances of her visit to America gave her no cause to love the West.

Probably Broke Dishes, Too.

From The London Daily News.

The Warsaw Courier says that an extraordinary incident has occurred in that city. A lady engaged, through the medium of a servants' agency, a young girl as assistant children's nurse, her particular charge being an infant of eighteen months. Mariana is a quiet-looking respectable girl, sixteen years of age. At the first sight of the new nurse the infant was seized with a paroxysm of fear. The lady reported the matter to her husband, who was entertaining half a dozen gentlemen, and he sent for the girl. Mariana had scarcely entered the room when a standard lamp blazed up to the ceiling, three large oil paintings fell to the floor with a simultaneous crash, a timepiece sprang from a sideboard, and a large wall barometer was hurled across the room and shattered. The only person who remained placidly unmoved by the manifestation was the maid. Before dismissing her the master of the house questioned the girl, who acknowledged that such inexplicable incidents had frequently occurred

REBUKE TO CHAMBERLAIN

A Row in British Politics Which Was Inevitable.

MORE WARLIKE NATIONAL HYSTERIA

No Conviction of Jameson Expected—London Flooded with Bogus Troopers from South Africa.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT POSSIBLE

The Bourgeois Cabinet's Lease of Power—The Anti-Semite Uprising in Vienna—Dunraven's Attitude.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 1.—At last there are some signs that British politics is waking up. They may turn out to be delusive indications, like those premature February hints of Spring which get buds and bulbs into trouble, but for the moment they interest everybody. Gerald Balfour is perhaps even more the "nephew of his uncle" than Arthur, and his blunt declaration, in the course of the Irish debate the other night, that when a question of the policy of the Unionist Party arose it was the Tories, and not the Liberal Unionists who settled what it should be, is taken in all quarters as Lord Salisbury's public rebuke to Chamberlain. That a row between these two was inevitable has been seen from the beginning, but hardly any one was prepared to see sparks struck so soon.

The unexpected magnitude of the Liberal victory at Lichfield, which is within Chamberlain's Midland sphere of influence, lends a mysterious interest to the whole subject of Tory-Unionist friction. No one ventures to suggest that Chamberlain's friends privily voted for the Liberal candidate, but, although Chamberlain wrote a public letter supporting the Tory nominee, there is something in the figures of the result which raises Tory suspicions. They bear a startling resemblance to the figures Lichfield used to show before the Unionists seceded from the Liberal Party, and the more they are studied the more uneasiness the Tory student extracts from them.

Jameson's trial will obviously provide a splendid feast for the lawyers, among whom briefs have been scattered with princely freedom, but beyond that it seems unlikely to benefit anybody. Even now it is not clear that the prosecution has a straight path marked for it by any of several statutes relating, in a general way, to the case, and I understand that the opinion in legal circles is heavily against the possibility of conviction, quite independent of jury sympathies. These may not prove to be so much on Jameson's side as is feared, but London to all appearances is inoculated through and through with the Dr. Jim malaria. His troopers received such a spontaneous popular welcome at the bars and music halls and found free drinks, cigars, and other dissipations thrust so lavishly upon them that the idea of utilizing their popularity occurred at once to many intelligent ruffians who never saw Africa, and cheap but striking colonial outfits were bought by hundreds, with the result that London is swarming with impostors in cowboy hats and low-necked flannel shirts until the whole trooper business is sadly discredited.

Goschen's speech on the Government's naval projects to-morrow is to consume over three hours. Considering that his speaking at all at this period of the session breaks through all parliamentary precedents, this fact that he will not content himself with a brief announcement, but will interpose an elaborate detailed statement, is regarded as significant. It can only mean that very large demands are to be made and that the Ministry is willing to invest them with quite exceptional urgency. To judge from Goschen's utterances the other night, he will paint an alarmist picture in glowing tints, and we shall have another sharp spasm of warlike national hysteria.

It is the far East which looms again on England's crowded and menacing horizon. Russia is not only surveying those two railway routes through Chinese Manchuria, which The Times declared to be a casus belli, but she calmly has gathered in Corea, which everybody swore she never should possess. The Foreign Office here fences with definitions of this Corean aggression, and pretends to assume that it is merely casual and temporary, but everybody knows well enough that it is deliberate and permanent. If England does not resist this, her enemies may well say there is no limit to her submission, and it is assumed here that she will resist, or at least take prompt steps to secure compensatory advantages for herself in the Pacific.

I understand that, despite Curzon's declaration in the Commons, it is a fact that the Anglo-French dispute about Newfoundland has been definitely settled. In fact, I have seen a private telegram from St. John's positively affirming that this is the case. This lends great weight to the rumor that France and England are on the point of concluding also a complete understanding about Egypt, an end which these dispatches have prophesied for weeks past. There is an enormous mass of uninformed Continental speculation afloat on this subject, most of which assumes that Russia and France are working together to embarrass England in Egypt, but I believe this to be all nonsense where it is not an inspired falsehood, reflective of the Russo-German desire to at all hazards keep England and France from being friends. If England does succeed in striking an all-round bargain with France, she can hardly pay too much for it in concessions, whether on the Mekong, the Nile, the French Shore, or the Niger. The moment that is achieved she can turn, with a light heart and free hands, to confront the hostile combination of the Kaiser and the Czar, whether in the Levant or the remote Pacific.

I am assured from Paris that the Bourgeois Cabinet has no intention of committing suicide for the sake of its income-tax project. If one could judge by the composition of the Budget Committee, the Chamber is overwhelmingly against this measure, but then that committee was selected by secret balloting, which is a very different matter from open voting, where the Deputies have to explain and defend the side they take to their constituents, but if it becomes apparent that the Chamber would throw out the bill, then, it is said, the Cabinet will withdraw or modify it, and in no case fall over it. This is a matter of serious importance from points of view far broader than those of French domestic politics, because the present Ministry's foreign policy, if it can rule France for another six months, may revolutionize the entire international situation.

When Vienna a while ago elected a big anti-Semite majority to the Municipal Council and openly defied the well-known views of the Emperor by making Dr. Lueger Burgomaster, the episode was supposed to show the highest possible watermark of this fanatical flood. The Government promptly annulled the election, and everybody assumed that the popular tide would recede, but the new elections reveal a large increase in every local district of the anti-Semite Party, and the situation thus created is admittedly grave. No one knows how to deal with it, for the reason that it contradicts all previous results of Austrian politics. There is a combination of the entire Clerical Party, embracing most of the nobility, the wealthy non-Jewish classes, with a rabble of freethinking saloon and inn keepers, small tradesmen, and mutinous artisans, against which, so long as it holds together, it is hopeless to contend. It is only the latter wing of the coalition which cares anything about the Jewish question. The Clerical Party merely uses it as a pretext for securing the control of the majority in Vienna, and employing it to force the Government to abandon its liberal policy in Hungary. Not even in Belgium has the priest in politics done anything quite so unpatriotic and exasperating as this, and not only the Liberals of Austria, but the vast majority of the Hungarian nation are furious about it. The Emperor himself talks of it as the saddest and most miserable event of his long reign, but he, too, is powerless to do anything. His dejection is naturally increased by the knowledge that the Archdukes of his own immediate family, those who stand the nearest in succession to the throne, are all bigoted tools of the Ultramontane faction.

The London papers which do not openly say that Dunraven deserved what he got, say nothing at all. Thus far, only Mr. Baden-Powell, who knows something about canoeing but has not heretofore been thought of as a yachting authority, has got into print with offensive remarks, but, of course, there are numbers of others of light wit and large mouths who would gladly see themselves quoted in the same company. It would be folly, however, to attach the slightest weight to what this class say. All people in England of intelligence and fair minds are of one opinion as to Dunraven's caddish, unworthy behavior, and if men are found to support him it means merely that they do not belong in this category, and hence merit no notice. I hear it is likely that at a special meeting to be called of the Yacht Racing Association, Dunraven will secure the passage of a resolution more or less favorable to him. At least, that was the indication at yesterday's regular meeting, at the Langham Hotel, but if such a result is obtained it will signify only that the majority are a sort of men with whom American yachtsmen would not associate at home, and surely can afford to get along without abroad. Dunraven's appointment to succeed Lord Emly, Lord Lieutenant of Limerick, at this particular time, may have no relation to his Valkyrie performances, but it wears an unpleasant look.

Sir Arthur Forwood's narrow escape from a verdict against him in his libel suit creates great interest here, and was made the text of a lot of impressive journalistic sermons on commercial honor. He is a pushing Liverpool ship owner, who for years has been boss of the Tory Party there, and in Salisbury's last Ministry was made a Baronet and Secretary to the Admiralty. When he was left out of the new Government last Summer there were rumors that something crooked had been discovered in his business life. It was said that The Railway Times of the previous March had contained details, but no one thought more about it until he sued the paper for libel. Under the English libel law, a plea of justification must be overwhelmingly supported in every detail, and the jury's action in giving him $500 damages means that there were some particulars in the allegation not wholly sustained. But Forwood had to listen to a six hours' charge by Lord Chief Justice Russell, which was for the most part a powerful indictment of his conduct. Chief Justice Russell denounced also the shocking state of morality among company Directors in general, as revealed by the Board of Trade returns, and his words were echoed by the press, but in a depressed tone, which shows no hope of better things. Still, it is something to know that Forwood's political future is popularly recognized as blasted.

The House of Commons had its brief moment of fun with the Poet Laureate last week, but looks forward to more definite sport with Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor, on Monday. The statue of John Bright, unveiled in the outer lobby on the first day of the session, has been regarded with wondering annoyance by everybody who ever saw that great orator in life. It is like him in the way that a smart, malevolent caricature is like. His diminutive stature is exaggerated to dwarfishness, and he is given the face of a bull terrier with a muzzle defying a policeman. One can well understand that Bright's family is protesting vehemently. Labouchère is to ask the Commissioner of Works if his attention has been called to the statue purporting to be that of John Bright, and if he will take steps to have it removed.

A letter from Dickens to Wilkie Collins was sold for $250 yesterday. It was written immediately after Thackeray's death, and throws a good deal of light on the relations of those two great contemporaries. Dickens says that, much against his will, he consented to write a couple of pages of obituary notice of Thackeray, to try to set right as delicately as possible the fulsome, injudicious efforts of his eulogists to show that he was pre-eminently a gentleman, and that, by inference, Dickens, Collins, and "the rest of us were of the tinker tribe."

The huge price fetched by the Caxton edition of the "Canterbury Tales"—$5,000—is a nine days' wonder among bibliophiles. Only two perfect copies are known, and the value of these is quite in the air. But of seven other slightly mutilated copies in existence, the last one sold, twenty years ago, lacked sixteen pages, and brought $1,500. This present copy lacks nineteen pages, and has numerous torn corners as well, but, all the same, commanded an advance of over 300 per cent.

Coppée's play in English form, "For the Crown," certainly pleased Thursday's first-night audience immensely, but whether it will approximate the Parisian success would be rash to predict. John Davidson's translation, or, rather, adaptation, is a notable triumph of grace and strength, and Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell—only that the latter has very little to do—score personal hits as marked as any in their careers.

Octavius V. Morgan, who was the member for Battersea and a very prominent Liberal ten years ago, but was crowded aside by the rise of the workingmen politicians of the John Burns school, has just died unexpectedly. I saw him only a few weeks ago, apparently in good health, and he talked with great earnestness about England's duty to settle the Venezuela business promptly and honorably. He was often in Canada, and, both there and in the United States, had large numbers of friends. H. F.

"SPEONK" BUT A MEMORY

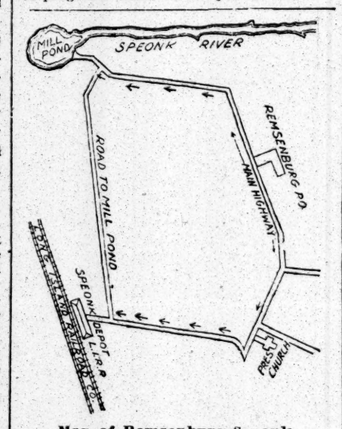
After Two Hundred Years Its Glory Has Departed.

ITS NAME MEANT "STILL WATERS."

Dr. Remsen's $10,000 Gift Relegated It to Obscurity, and "Remsenburg" Appeared.

REMSENBURG, L. I., March 1.—If you desire to reach this place from the outer world you must come by train and get off at "Speonk." That is the name of the railroad station, while "Remsenburg" is the name of the village.

The conflict of names is due to that progressiveness which predominates in most localities. The village has been known as "Speonk" for fully 200 years. The name is said to signify in the Indian language "still waters." It was a very good name while let alone, but when it was transformed into "Squedunk," "Spunk," "Cohunk," or "Speejunk," it became a very objectionable one. The "progressiveness" of those persons who took delight in transforming "Speonk" into meaningless distortions has been met by an equal degree of progressiveness on the part of the resi-



Map of Remsenburg-Speonk.

dents of the place, and "Remsenburg" is the result.

This village is delightfully situated on the shore of the Great South Bay. Unlike many places, there is an entire absence of swamp between the cultivated land and the shore front. The farms extend right down to a white, sandy beach, and in season corn and cabbage grow within a few feet of the bay. While the population of the place consists of only about sixty families, it is each year finding more favor with pleasure seekers, and before many seasons will become one of the most popular resorts on the big bay that separates Long Island for most of its length from the Atlantic Ocean. There are numerous pretty, picturesque drives here, and many other attractions besides the water.

The homes of the village people are mostly strung out along the main highway that extends from the railroad station to and beyond the Post Office. There is only one store in the place, and Postmaster John Leary keeps the Post Office in his house. He has been Postmaster for a number of years, and the people would not have anyone else distribute their mail. When the knob to the office door turns Postmaster Leary can tell who is coming, and the visitor finds his or her mail lying on the counter when they enter.

Some distance beyond the Post Office is a big pond that is connected with the Great South Bay by the Speonk River. It might be said that the river separates the Remsenburg School District from that of Union Place, the line being only a little west of the river. Near the shore of the pond is a cluster of houses. There are some, also, on the west side of the pond. The occupants of these houses have always patronized the Post Office here and the railroad station.

The Presbyterian Church is the only place of worship in Remsenburg. It is a small old-fashioned structure, standing just off the main highway, and about half way between the railroad station and the Post Office. When erected the church was considered an elaborate house of worship for such a small community. However, as years rolled around, the church not only became too small, but time made inroads upon it, and the congregation realized that before long it would become necessary to build a new church.

A new church is to be built. It was made possible through the generosity of Dr. Charles Remsen, a Summer resident here. Dr. Remsen owns a fine place on the shore of the bay, and takes great interest in the welfare of the village. His action in presenting the Presbyterian congregation with a new church is extremely generous, when it is considered that he is a member of Grace Episcopal Church in New-York City. The new church is to be a handsome brick edifice, fitted with all modern improvements. It will cost $10,000. In recognition of Dr. Remsen's offer, the congregation has purchased a new site for the church. It will stand on the main highway a short distance from the old church. Since Dr. Remsen's gift the attendance at the church services and the Sunday school has shown a healthy increase.

In recognition of Dr. Remsen's gift it was suggested that the name of the place be changed to "Remsen." It was found on investigation that there was another place of that name in this State, and in consequence "burg" had to be added. The suggestion of changing the name was rather spontaneous on the part of a majority of the people. The matter was considered, and after some deliberation a petition to the Post Office Department requesting the change was prepared, and the residents requested to sign it. Many signatures were placed on the petition, and it was forwarded to Washington with no thought of opposition.

Some time after it had been sent on the opposition developed, and two petitions against the change were circulated through the place. One man, who had signed the petition to change the name, signed one of those against it. He explained his change of mind by saying that he had not considered the matter fully when he signed the first petition. The signature, however, of the man who changed his mind had no effect on the change of name. The petitions in opposition were forwarded to Washington, but no attention was paid to them.

The old name still hangs out over the railroad station, and is somewhat a source of consolation to the advocates of "Speonk." They hope that the Long Island Railroad will always keep the old sign on the station, believing that it would be a constant reminder to those who secured the change. The station is over a mile from the village, and no doubt in the course of time will be designated as "Remsenburg."

Some peculiar things have happened since "Speonk" became "Remsenburg." It is noticed that those persons living in the vicinity of the big pond do not mail letters at the Remsenburg Post Office. It is said that they take them either to Eastport or to West Hampton Beach. Their mail, however, still continues to come to the Post Office here, but it is usually collected by one man and distributed by him. This has had no effect upon the business of the Post Office. The aged sorrel horse that draws the apology for a mail wagon back and forth between the railroad station and the Post Office finds his load just as heavy as ever.

It is said that Austin Corbin has declared that the name of the station shall remain Speonk as long as he lives. The brakemen on the Long Island Railroad have imbibed this spirit, and as they announce the name of the station repeat with emphasis and spirit: "Speonk! Spee-onk! S-p-e-e-o-n-k!" until the Remsenburger leaves the train in disgust.

Not Worried.

From The New-York Weekly.

Wife (petulantly)—Such a lump of selfishness! The house was full of strange noises last night, and I didn't dare close my eyes once; and there you were, sleeping like a log. Burglars might have carried us both off and you wouldn't have known it.

Husband (wearily)—Don't fret, dear. If they ever carry you off they'll bring you back.

CANADA'S HOCKEY PLAYERS

Two Teams That Are to Play Games in This Country.

MONTREAL, March 1.—A member of the Shamrock Hockey Club, who recently had been sent out to make arrangements for the tour of the two Canadian teams, attended a hockey match in the States, in the course of which Malcolm Chase was hit on the lip. The Montrealer's description of the efforts made to stop the bleeding and the tender care given to the slightly wounded player created considerable amusement among the votaries of the game here. This shows at once a great point of difference, not so much between the two ways of playing the game as between the kind of people who play it on the two sides of the line. Here, though the game is perfectly and purely amateur, hockey is taken more in the way of serious labor than a light recreation, and no man would think of stopping a match because he had received a cut on the head or in the face for a longer time than would be necessary to put a plaster on the cut or tie a cloth around it, and no attempt would be made to really administer seriously to the wound till half time or the finish of the game.

As in a great many other things, Canadians perhaps take their games too seriously, but no hockey player considered worthy of the name here would think of laying off unless he were indeed hurt so seriously that the result of his injuries might jeopardize the success of his team. And serious injuries are very frequent, but at the same time very few instances are on record in which players have been permanently disabled for play as the result of these. There are on the two teams which are to visit the States several men, such as Collins, Brown, and Dwyere, who have had their noses broken two or three times, their collarbones fractured, and their heads cut open by falling on a skate, or by being accidentally kicked, or perhaps by unfortunately having their head at some inopportune moment too close to a hockey stick. For one thing the people of New-York, Baltimore, and Washington may expect to see a much faster game than they are accustomed to see from their home teams, and though at times it may be a little rough in the excitement of the struggle, a firm referee will reduce that feature of it to a minimum.

Of course, in the Canadian game, seven men are required, three of whom play defense, the others acting as forwards. The three defense men are known as goalkeeper, point, and cover point. One forward plays centre, and remains in the middle of the ice. Two men are known as right and left wings and attend to the sides, and the fourth man is called rover and helps any of the others who may need assistance. After the men have taken up their positions, the puck, a flat, vulcanized, circular piece of rubber, an inch in thickness and three inches in diameter, is placed upon the ice half way between the two goals. The two centre men bring their sticks alongside of it, and the referee blows his whistle. The real distinction of the Canadian game is that no offsides are permitted. There are two teams which may be considered the best in Canada. For years, the Montreal team has held the championship of the Dominion, and the Shamrocks, though young and in bad luck this year, have gained an enviable reputation for themselves. The men who compose the teams, their positions, age, and weight are as follows:

SHAMROCK TEAM.

Name and Position.	Age.	Weight.
J. Drysdale, goal	25	160
A. Clapperton, point	27	175
T. Dwyer, cover point	28	175
R. Wall, forward	21	183
F. Stephen, forward	21	158
"Dave" Brown, forward	29	176
Dessie Brown, forward	20	137

MONTREAL TEAM.

Name and Position.	Age.	Weight.
H. Collins, goal	25	160
W. Murphy, point	23	178
George James, cover point	21	165
W. Barlow, forward	25	141
A. Mussen, forward	24	153
C. McKerrow, forward	20	150
A. McKerrow, forward	20	146

Drysdale, the goalminder of the Shamrocks, is one of the best-known hockey players in the Canadian League. He plays point and cover point quite as well as goal. He is a fast skater, and is noted for his coolness and good judgment.

A. Clapperton, the point, has played hockey for a number of years. He blocks well, plays either point or cover point, and is considered one of the finest defense players in the league. "Tom" Dwyer, the cover point, is one of the noted athletes of the Dominion. He has been playing hockey for a number of years, but his chief distinction has been gained as a lacrosse player. He has played on the champion Shamrock team for a long time. He is probably the strongest man on the team, a bad man to run foul of, and full of endurance. "Bob" Wall is alike the youngest and the heaviest man in the Canadian League. He is noted for his good judgment, speed, and strength. He has a thorough knowledge of the game, and his been unanimously elected Captain of his club for the last two seasons. Wall is a splendid athlete—not the kind of a man who excels in one particular thing to the exclusion of all the others, but an all-round athlete, who can play lacrosse, hockey, water polo, and is pretty good at boxing, running, and a score of other things, for all of which he goes in at the proper time.

Frank Stephen is one of the best known players. Though quite young, he is considered one of the most practiced all-round stick handlers in Canada. He is a great lifter, and has frequently lifted the puck a distance of 250 feet. "Dave" Brown is about the fastest forward player. He is very speedy, and can carry along the puck in good style. A few years ago he was one of the foremost long distance skaters in Canada, but he has given that up, and has gone in altogether for hockey. "Dessie" Brown, the lightweight of the team, is very cool and a wonderful stickhandler. He skates faster than any one on the team, and at present holds the championship of the Province of Quebec for all distances from 100 yards to 2 miles.

Of the Montreal team, Collins, the goalkeeper, is known all over Canada as the best man playing in that position. He has played goal for Montreal for five years, and his wonderful stops are features of every game he takes a part in. W. Murphy, who plays point, is an all-round athlete. His weight and judgment stand him always in good stead, and he is probably the best player at present on the Montreal lacrosse team. He has also played on the Champion Montreal Rugby football team. George James is a first-class defense player, who stops splendidly, and clears rapidly, and who has also made a reputation for his play on the football field.

"Billy" Barlow is the most brilliant player on either team. He plays forward, and though rather light is very speedy, and an excellent scorer. His nerve and judgment make up for his deficiency in weight, and for years he has held the reputation of being the prince of forwards in the Dominion. Mussen is another very speedy and effective forward player, and his great endurance will stand him in good stead in the States, where the distances covered are supposed to be much larger than in Canada. The McKerrow brothers, who were discovered only this year, are twins, and have done some great work together.

The teams are expected to leave here on the 5th of March.

WHY SUFFRAGE WOULD NOT HELP WOMEN.

"E. S. C." Thinks Those Taxpayers Would Be Worse Off Than Now.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When the colonies were taxed by the English Government without having representation in Parliament, and when they were not only taxed without representation of their community, but had special taxes imposed upon them which were not laid upon the people of England, they said justly: "Such taxation without our being represented at all, without our needs, without our interests being represented in Parliament, is tyranny."

Our forefathers objected to the taxation because it was unjust. To-day, women who are clamoring for suffrage have taken up the axiom of our forebears, and twisting it out of all recognition of its orginal meaning, have placed it on their banner as an incentive to strengthen their ranks.

And who are the women who make all the hue and cry about want of "representation" by taxpaying women? Are they the taxpayers? In very few instances. Should "representation" be claimed for all women because some women are taxed? Will it benefit the taxpaying woman to have "representation" when by gaining that "representation" she has put as much power into the hands of thousands that will neutralize her "representation"? To-day the man who holds taxable property, and who contributes largely to the public coffers, has no more voice as to the amount of money to be raised or its expenditure than the man who pays no taxes at all. The vote of the ignorant and debased has as much weight in determining the policy of the Government as that of the educated man, the man of business, or the man who has devoted his life to studying the problems of government.

The vote of the millionaire is worth no more than the vote of the pauper; and as the percentage of women with taxable property is vastly less than those without, how will the taxed women be benefited, should woman suffrage obtain? They will have nominal representation, but practically they will be more misrepresented than they are at present. Individuals have always had to submit to taxation without representation. The minority is always voiceless.

A taxpaying woman said: "I live in a small town and pay large taxes; next door to me is a man who pays very little. At every meeting called for 'improvements,' which means largely increased taxes for me, this man votes, and I have no voice. Is this right?" She was asked if the man was marriea, and if he had daughters over twenty-one years of age. She replied that he had a wife and three daughters. When she was asked if she thought her condition as a taxpayer would be improved when, instead of one 'voice' against her interests, she had five, she confessed that she hadn't thought of that.

And that is the trouble; women do not stop to think. They feel the injustice of a law that gives to the pauper the same right to impose obligations upon the property owner as that of the wealthy man himself, and they fail to see that the same conditions would prevail in an aggravated form if all women were permitted to vote, and they forget that the wealthy minor has no "voice;" that the man who, living in one town, owns property in another, has no "voice," and that large corporations pay taxes, but have no "voice."

It is not, after all, so much a question of taxpaying women as it is of a body of women who are constantly seeking some change in the existing condition of things, and who use this "voiceless" cry, as we said before, as an incentive to other women.

Taxpaying women do not care to vote. Many of them hold property in corporations, and they always place their proxy in the hand of some man to vote for them, or do not vote at all; and this nullifies the assertion that taxation without representation is tyranny. E. S. C.

ALBANY, Feb. 29, 1896.

ITS SALOONS STILL OPEN

Brooklyn Liquor Dealers Safely Defy the Law.

NO ARRESTS FOR EXCISE VIOLATION

Acting Superintendent of Police Buckholz Emphatically Says the Drinking Places Are Closed.

The position taken by Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn during the past week was very gratifying to the saloon keepers, and as a result the saloons were open yesterday, and the law was flagrantly violated in all sections of the city. Not one arrest was made for violation of the excise law.

"Mayor Wurster has said he is afraid to ask Commissioner Welles to enforce the law," said a saloon keeper to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and Commissioner Welles said that he had nothing whatever to do with the enforcement of the excise law.

"If that is the case, we are all right, and we have nothing to fear from the Law Enforcement Society. It is becoming obnoxious to even the Excise Commissioners, who had Mr. Tully and the Rev. Mr. Russell hustled out of their room the other day."

The saloon keeper quoted obtained his ideas that Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Welles were determined not to enforce the laws from an interview published with W. A. Layton.

Mr. Layton was one of a committee that waited upon Mayor Wurster last Monday and asked that he enforce the excise laws. Mr. Layton said that Mayor Wurster had said that he was in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law.

"We then asked the Mayor," said Mr. Layton, "if he would instruct Commissioner Welles to command his officers to enforce it."

To this Mayor Wurster replied:

"Commissioner Welles has been appointed to enforce the laws; I expect him to do his duty. He has taken an oath of office to do so. He has full charge of his department, and if I made any specific demand he might tell me to mind my business."

Mayor Wurster, when asked if Mr. Layton had quoted him correctly, said that he would not say that Mr. Layton had quoted him incorrectly.

Commissioner Welles delivered an address before the Congregational Club of Brooklyn Monday night, and during his remarks he is quoted as having said that he had nothing whatever to do with the excise question.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were a number of arrests made in Brooklyn for intoxication. By precincts they were as follows:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
First	2	Sixteenth	1
Second	4	Seventeenth	1
Third	3	Eighteenth	3
Fourth	3	Nineteenth	1
Fifth	2	Twentieth	0
Sixth	1	Twenty-first	3
Seventh	7	Twenty-second	2
Eighth	2	Twenty-third	0
Ninth	0	Twenty-fourth	0
Tenth	0	Twenty-fifth	0
Eleventh	7	Twenty-sixth	0
Twelfth	1	Seventeenth sub.	0
Thirteenth	1	Twenty-fourth sub.	0
Fourteenth	1	Twenty-fifth sub.	0
Fifteenth	5		
Total			50

Police Captain Buckolz, of the Stagg Street Precinct, was Acting Superintendent of Police, at Police Headquarters yesterday.

"How is the excise law enforced to-day?" he was asked.

"Not a saloon open in the city," he replied. "You can't get a drink in the city. I took a drive around my precinct, and did not see a single saloon open. The law is rigidly enforced."

Capt. Buckolz only speaks as do all the other Captains, and they have frequently said, not for publication, that if Commissioner Welles only gave the word, every saloon would be closed—but Commissioner Welles refused to give the word.

WOULD PRAY FOR MAYOR WURSTER.

The Rev. C. H. Mead So Advises the Brooklyn Prohibition League.

The Brooklyn Prohibition League again censured Mayor Wurster for not enforcing the Sunday excise law yesterday, and the Rev. C. H. Mead, the Secretary of the National Temperance Society, advised the members to bring moral suasion to bear upon the Mayor and to pray for him.

Chairman I. K. Funk, in opening the meeting, asked for the reading of the report of the agents of the league for the day. The report said that the resolutions and appeals of the various committees which waited on the Mayor seemed to afford him an opportunity to issue a semi-official order, or ukase, to the public, that they need not expect any improvement in the enforcement of the excise law, and to the saloon keepers that they would not be molested. Consequently, they became bolder than ever in the violation of the law.

The following saloons were found open by the agents:

In the Fourth Police Precinct, 362 and 284 Hudson Avenue.

At 254 Myrtle Avenue a woman was seen coming out with a "growler," and at 69 or 71, at the corner of Jay Street, whisky and beer were sold within 200 feet of the Moravian Church. The license of that saloon was renewed last week. Other places in Myrtle Avenue where liquor was sold were 91, 113, 104, 124, 150 and 173.

At 270 and 269 Washington Street "The Federal Café," liquor was sold; also at 389, 275 and 364 Jay Street. In Willoughby Street, at 3, 22, 26, 43, and 63 liquor could be bought and at the last-named place a woman came out with a "growler." In Fulton Street, 281, 380, and 427 were open; in Bridge Street, 407 and 411; in Tillary Street, 56, 58, 66, and 84; in Court Street, 52, 85, and 112; in Smith Street, 22, 52, 66, 72, and 80. A boy came out with a pail from the last-named place.

In Atlantic Avenue, 211, 283, 293, 305, 319, 351, and 365 were doing business. In Atlantic Avenue, also, 290, 348, and 356 were open.

Business was being done at 205, 618, and 619 Myrtle Avenue, 31 Hudson Avenue, and 616 De Kalb Avenue, where a boy came out with a pitcher of beer.

Chairman Funk remarked that last Monday Mayor Wurster defended himself for not closing the side doors on the ground that to get evidence would require him to endanger the sobriety of the police, by sending them into saloons, where they would be tempted to drink.

Such an excuse, continued Mr. Funk, was childish nonsense. Was it not the business of the police to go where the law was being violated? What were they for, except to catch law breakers? If they could not withstand temptation they should be discharged and other men appointed in their places. Surely a more childish suggestion was never made by the Mayor of a great city.

Mr. Funk then read a letter he received from Police Commissioner Roosevelt upon the subject. The letter said:

I can answer most emphatically that we have never found the slightest danger to the sobriety of the police in permitting them to enter saloons on Sunday to secure evidence of illegal selling any more than we have found it dangerous to their morals to have them enter gambling houses to catch gamblers, or to put on plain clothes and catch pickpockets. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Funk went on to say that the Superintendents of Police in other cities bore the same testimony, and that Mayor Wurster evidently had a very poor opinion of the law-respecting element of Brooklyn.

The Rev. C. H. Mead, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, the next speaker, was very sanguine as to the future of temperance. He said there was a time of triumph coming for the temperance cause, and the liquor traffic would lie in its grave as surely as slavery is in its grave now.

Mr. Mead believed that, if Mayor Wurster were to summon up his courage and appeal to the moral forces of Brooklyn, and enforce the law, he would become the most popular man in Brooklyn, as Theodore Roosevelt was the most popular man in New-York. If Mr. Roosevelt were to run for any office, he would be surely elected. The tendencies of Mayor Wurster were in the right direction. The temperance people should bring the matter before their churches, and convince the Mayor that he would be backed by the good element. Mr. Mead closed his speech with the following words: "Do not go at him with clubs, but with loving words, and pray for him."

James Morton of the Law Enforcement Society did not quite agree with Mr. Mead. The Mayor and the Commissioner, he believed, were playing a game of [illegible] dum and tweedle-dee [illegible]

the temperance people to one another. Something ought to be done, he thought, and the matter should be brought before the Governor and the Legislature.

Suspended a Drunken Policeman.

Patrolman Anthony Monaghan of the Grand Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, was suspended yesterday afternoon by Capt. Leary for intoxication.

Monaghan had a day off yesterday, but while walking along Bergen Street he arrested Richard Anderson of 620 Classon Avenue, and Edward Smith of 673 Classon Avenue, for being intoxicated.

The two prisoners showed fight, and with the aid of bystanders beat Monaghan badly. When he called at the station house to have his injuries attended to the Captain saw his condition and suspended him from duty.

NEW-YORK'S DEATH FIGURES.

Mortality from Consumption Greatest in the Adirondack District—Dr. Curtis's Statistics.

ALBANY, March 1.—Dr. F. C. Curtis, who has charge of the mortality statistics of the State Board of Health, has hit upon a condensed compilation of the death statistics, which shows at a glance the percentage of mortality in each of the sanitary districts of the State, and the percentage from each of the prevailing diseases in the several districts to the total number of deaths.

Considerable has been said against the climatic conditions of the maritime district as being the worst of any in the State for consumptives. This is not borne out by the statistics, for there is at least one district—the Mohawk Valley—with a death rate from consumption higher than that of the maritime district. The Adirondack district has the greatest death rate from this disease, but the fact must be borne in mind that invalids suffering with consumption go from all parts of the State to the north woods to inhale the healing balsam of the pines.

In respiratory diseases the death rate in the maritime district is the highest with the Hudson Valley second and the Lake Ontario and Western a close third.

The greatest death rate is found in the maritime district and the smallest along the southern tier, close to Pennsylvania. The infant mortality in the Lake Ontario and Western district is greater in comparison with the total deaths, than that of the sea-coast district. This same district was largely in excess in zymotic diseases of the maritime district. In typhoid fever the maritime district was low, while the Hudson Valley district was high. This first table prepared by Dr. Curtis is as follows:

In Each 1,000 Deaths from All Causes There Were From	Districts.									
	Maritime	Hudson Valley	Northern	Mohawk Valley	Southern Tier	East Central	West Central	Lake Ontario & Western	Entire State	
Acute Respiratory Diseases	157.50	140.00	107.65	118.50	142.45	98.50	105.00	118.00	00 381	
Consumption	112.00	107.00	114.50	138.45	130.50	129.80	105.00	00 384		
Diarrhoeal Diseases	80.75	63.10	53.00	55.84	20.75	55.92	29.45	20.50	74.50	
Diphtheria and Croup	51.58	28.00	18.52	13.50	6.545	13.10	39.45	20.50	41.00	
Scarlet Fever	8.40	7.00	6.75	1.45	2.75	6.10	2.90	2.90		
Typhoid Fever	7.60	33.00	25.35	26.85	1.45	19.75	2.90	7.00		
All Zymotic Diseases	181.10	181.00	182.20	196.55	117.20	108.85	97.00	308.30	14.10	
Percentage Deaths Under 5 Years of Age	40.8	28.4	21.12	19.0	27.6	19.75	10.50	19.75		
Death Rate per 1,000 Population, (Annual)	21.20	18.70	15.50	20.0	17.00	20.0	13.40	34.5		
Percentage City Population	90.0	40.5	31.6	25.0	13.0	30.0	12.00	20.6	63.5	
Population per Square Mile	1,535	117	26	62	69	65	13.0	138		
Area in Square Miles	2,986	5,872	15,780	6,555	6,545	4,746	4,746	1,206	50,290	

The sanitary districts into which the State is divided are as follows: Maritime District—Includes New-York, Kings, Queens, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester County. Hudson Valley District—All the counties on either side of the Hudson River except Westchester, to and including Albany and Rensselaer. Adirondack and Northern District—The northern section of the State—the Counties of Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis. Mohawk Valley District—Schenectady, Schoharie, Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, and Oneida Counties. Southern Tier District—The seven counties along the southern border of the State. East Central District—Sullivan, Delaware, Otsego, Madison, Chenango, Onondaga, and Cortland Counties. West Central District—Cayuga, Tompkins, Seneca, Schuyler, Ontario, Yates, Livingston, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties. Lake Ontario and Western District—Oswego, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, and Erie Counties.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Mme. Melba.

—HOLLAND—Sol Smith Russell.

—GILSEY—Jean de Reszke and Edouard de Reszke.

—BUCKINGHAM—Maxwell Woodhull of Washington.

—BRUNSWICK—Count and Countess de Leusse of Paris.

—WALDORF—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C.

—GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y.

—EMPIRE—Harrison Kinnier of Pittsburg and James Armstrong.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia and Justice John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford, Justice William D. Dickey of the New-York Supreme Court, and Col. John C. Haskell of South Carolina.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT—H. Strahm, W. F. Watkinson, Mrs. L. Davis, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Miss Katherine Halsey, Clarence Davis, Miss L.

TINSDALE TO BE HEARD

Cyclists' Committee Will Listen to the Man Who Disobeyed Orders.

MEMBERS VERY BITTER AGAINST HIM

A General Meeting of the Federation to be Held on Saturday at Which a Lively Time Is Anticipated.

It is anticipated that the Cyclists' Federation will have a lively time this week over the Tinsdale matter, and there are some who profess to believe that the feeling is so strong that the Chairman of the Law Committee will be treated as was Dunraven by the New-York Yacht Club.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-morrow evening, probably at the Lenox Lyceum, at which President Bridgman and Tinsdale will try to justify their change of front at the Baggage bill hearing in Albany. A majority of the members of the committee are said to be violently opposed to the pair since the Albany episode, and only awaiting a chance to show their disapproval. It is significant that most of the indignation is showered at Tinsdale.

If there is not a great commotion in the committee meeting over the Tinsdale matter there will doubtless be an exceedingly lively time next Saturday evening, when the federation has a general meeting. There are too many prominent members interested in this matter to permit of the subject being dropped. They say that when an officer representing a body of persons banded together for common rights misrepresents the organization it is time for that individual to be taught that the majority rules.

Not only have the wheelmen of the metropolitan district become worked up over the man who offered a revolutionary amendment to the Baggage bill, but in other parts of the State the denunciations are equally emphatic. J. Stuart Kelly, a League Consul of Buffalo, is particularly severe in condemning Tinsdale.

The friends of the bill still have hopes for it, but the work for its success will practically have to be commenced over again.

IT'S A CLOSE FINISH.

Olozaga and Taylor Are "Neck and Neck" for The Times Bowling Medal.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 1.—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, besides winning both the whist and pool tournaments in the series of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, also has the distinction of holding the highest team score and the highest individual score made in the bowling tournament, which it will probably win. With reference to this, a new club yell has been composed, as follows:

"First in whist!
In pool the same!
And now very soon
At the bowling game!
Two hundred and eighty!
Ten thirty-one!
How can we lose,
When out for fun?"

Great interest is being taken in the closing of the contest for the handsome prize offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the man making the highest average in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey.

Frank G. Tower of Bloomfield, the Secretary of the league, received a telegram yesterday morning from Capt. Norwood of Paterson to know what was the exact standing of Taylor of the Tourists' Cycle Club of Paterson and O. Conrad of Bloomfield vs. Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, the leaders in the race. The latter finished his rolling in the tournament last night. He has rolled every game—twenty-eight—and has an average of 176 25-28. While Taylor has rolled twenty-two games, missed two, and has four yet to roll. His average at present is 176 19-22, which shows that the finish will be very close.

The correct standing of the first twelve men in THE TIMES medal competition follows:

Name.	Team.	Games Played.	Average.
Olozaga,	Atalanta	26	176 25-28
Taylor,	Paterson	22	176 19-22
English,	Montclair	28	166 1-7
Hulin,	Bloomfield	20	165 2-5
Howard,	Rahway	24	165
Chamberlain,	Rahway	24	164 17-24
Budd,	Atalanta	26	164 6-13
Thomas,	Bloomfield	20	164 2-5
Taylor,	Montclair	24	163 21-24
Karr,	Elizabeth	22	163 1-11
Drew,	Paterson	24	162 23-24
Hailes,	Atalanta	26	162 23-26

The standing of the clubs in the pool, billiard, and whist competitions is as follows:

POOL.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bloomfield	12	0	Belleville	3	7
Montclair	9	3	Castle Point	2	8
Tourists'	8	4	Atalanta	0	12
East Orange	6	5			

WHIST.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Montclair	5	1	Castle Point	3	3
Englewood	4	2	Belleville	0	6

BILLIARDS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bloomfield	9	1	Montclair	4½	4½
Tourists'	6	4	Bergen County	2	7
Englewood	5½	3½	Belleville	1	8

THREE TEAMS HAVE A CHANCE.

Interesting Situation in the Bowling Tourney of Brooklyn Cyclists.

The bowling tournament among the cycling clubs in Brooklyn will be concluded this week. The close race for the championship has kept alive the interest up to the very last, and the series between the teams of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Pequod Wheelmen to-morrow night will attract a big crowd of enthusiasts. Should the Pequods win two games, they will become the champions, while an even break will tie them with the Bushwick Wheelmen. But should Capt. Anderson's men defeat the Pequods two games, the Bushwick Wheelmen will capture the prize. It will thus be seen that the interests of three clubs are at stake in to-morrow night's series.

The final games in the tournament will be played on Saturday night, when the Liberty and South Brooklyn Wheelmen will play off a postponed series. The interest in these games will centre chiefly in the work of Meht and McElroy, who are well up in the race for THE NEW-YORK TIMES's highest average trophy. The clever work of Landman last Monday night places the Bushwick Wheelmen's bowler in the van with an average of 164 22-27. Lewis, of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is also in the race, and as he will play in to-morrow night's series, he will undoubtedly try to give a good account of himself. The record of the clubs is as follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	20	8	930
Pequod Wheelmen	19	7	863
Kings County Wheelmen	18	10	824
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	14	12	925
Liberty Wheelmen	12	14	812
Columbia Wheelmen	12	16	874
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	9	17	826
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	4	24	741

Dates for Local Cycle Shows.

The National Cycle Board of Trade has issued the following bulletin:

Local cycle exhibitions have been sanctioned as follows:

Albany.—Albany County Wheelmen, March 2 to 7.
Brooklyn.—Cycle Club of Brooklyn, March 9 to 14.
Cincinnati.—Chester Park Athletic Club, March 2 to 28.
Detroit.—Detroit Wheelmen, March 11 to 14.
Grand Rapids.—Young Men's Christian Association, first week of March.
Minneapolis.—April 6 to 11.
Utica.—Wheelway League, March 4, 5, 6, and 7.
Washington.—Road Club, March 16 to 28.
Syracuse.—Local Board, March 18, 19, 20, and 21.
San Francisco.—March 5 to 11, inclusive.

Applications have been received from the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia, for March 19 to 20, and Nashville for the week of April 6. The National Board is investigating these applications.

The members of the National Board of Trade are cautioned against exhibiting at these two latter exhibitions unless formally sanctioned, due notice of which will be given.

The proposed show at Buffalo has been abandoned, and an application from Pittsburg has been refused.

Members of the Board of Trade are cautioned not to exhibit at any cycle show at Pittsburg.

Cycle Club's Hurdle Race.

The races held by the Cycle Club at the Armory Building, in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening were sanctioned by the Racing Board, and proved to be most interesting. It will be remembered that the events held the week previous were not sanctioned, because the promoters did not know it was necessary, and that the competitors were liable to suspension by the Racing Board. However, there will be no suspensions, because the situation has been explained to Chairman Gideon by the local member of the board, A. G. Batchelder, and the club simply warned. No fee is necessary for a sanction for "closed" or members' events, the only formality being to apply for the date.

The novel feature in Saturday evening's programme, and one that proved to be very exciting, was the hurdle race. There were two hurdles, one at each end of the riding hall, made by attaching four cross bars to two ropes suspended from the roof. The competitors rode around the hall fourteen times, being compelled to dismount and go over the hurdles each time. George K. Jarvie won first prize and Carroll J. Post, Jr., second. Arthur Aten, E. J. Scrymser, and "Jack" Wilson were the others who took part. The music ride, which closed the evening's entertainment, was held by Miss Gwendolyn Burris and Mr. Post, who is Captain of the club.

Westchester Bowling Matters.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 1.—The Yonkers Bicycle Club protested one of the bowling games played at Yonkers on Feb. 20, with the Huguenot Wheelmen, at the last meeting of the Bowling Committee of the Westchester Cycling League. Each club claimed the game. It was finally decided that the game should be bowled over. The standing of the teams in the tournament is as follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Tarrytown Cycle Association	10	4	71
Mount Vernon Cycle Club	6	4	60
Yonkers Bicycle Club	6	4	60
Huguenot Wheelmen	4	4	50
New-Rochelle Wheelmen	0	8	00

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will begin an individual bowling tournament this week, which will engage the attention of the members for some time to come. "Charlie" Earl, the well-known flier, is among those who will try their luck at the pins, and the others entered are W. C. Miller, G. A. Needham, A. R. Gardner, W. H. Kay, W. E. Benn, R. B. Taylor, W. C. Nellis, C. E. Hart, C. O. Hanlan, R. L. Scott, F. W. Sheldon, L. C. Hanlan, A. G. Relyea, W. H. Roberts, and G. L. Courtney.

—Not many people now intimately connected with cycling are aware that the second oldest organization in the country is the Capital Bicycle Club of Washington. This club dates back to within a few days of the Boston Bicycle Club, and its personnel is fully in keeping with the age and character of the organization, embracing within its ranks a group of old-timers who made good the oft-heard boast that "every man who rode in the old days was a gentleman."

—Racing men have been long seeking a saddle that is hard and unyielding, and yet exactly fit, and these qualities are said to be combined in a steel saddle now being placed in the market by a Quaker City concern. One feature about the saddle that will be appreciated is the construction of the nose or front, a space wide enough being left to permit the cross tube to fit in, thus bringing the saddle down directly on the top of the seat post and frame.

—The first anniversary dinner of the Century Wheelmen will be eaten this evening at Ricardo-Donath's, 43 Union Square. A number of gentlemen prominent in State cycling affairs will be the guests of the club on this occasion.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The cycling public of Brooklyn will be interested in the announcement that the agents for Columbia bicycles in that city have arranged with Albert Schock, the champion long-distance rider of the world, to take charge of the training department at the Brooklyn Bicycle Rink, on Clermont Avenue. Mr. Schock will also give to those desiring it, his special course of treatment for the reduction of weight. The amateur racing men of Brooklyn will, without a doubt, be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to go into training for road or track racing, as Mr. Schock, from his long experience as a racing man, is especially fitted for this line of work. Races on his home trainers will be given every Saturday for the riders who are training with him, and handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners. Mr. Schock will be at the rink to-day for the first time.

—Few of those who are loudest in their arguments against the equipping of bicycles with brakes have any idea of the actual facts involved. A man weighing 150 pounds and moving at the rate of twenty feet per second, which is only thirteen miles per hour, has a momentum of 3,000 pounds, leaving out of all consideration the weight of the wheel. It is this 3,000 pounds the antibrake people would have the public believe they can easily and quickly stop by the use of the toe or heel and the back-pedalling of one leg.

—A lamp will light easier if the tip of the wick is squeezed free from oil between the fingers. In a wind, turn the side window away from the wind, and the moment the lighted match is inserted close the window until the flame from the match has been communicated to the wick.

—The Liberty Company's up-town branch at Seventy-sixth Street and the Boulevard has already scored a success. This result is due in no small measure to Manager Perkins's efforts to please his customers.

—The ball bearing now so essential to the easy running of a bicycle was patented in 1791.

—Stephen T. Moen will take possession of the new store at 33 Barclay Street to-day.

"PITTSBURG PHIL" AT HOME.

The Starting Machine a Success—Ormonde's Colt a Splendid Horse.

George E. Smith and his friend Walter Keyes, who have been in California since the close of the racing season here in the East, reached New-York City on Saturday night after a very pleasant visit to the Golden State. Mr. Smith is better known among horsemen and race-goers as "Pittsburg Phil," and has come East to prepare for a European trip which will begin on Saturday next. "Phil" has sold or given away all his horses, and says that he will never own another racer, as it is about as expensive a luxury as a man can indulge in.

Mr. Smith likes California, and enjoyed his visit there greatly. The new Ingleside track, he says, is as good a course as there is in the country, and the racing there was of a high class for Winter racing. Such racing, however, he does not approve of any more than do any other of the best class of horsemen. He thinks that in spite of the climate, that makes racing possible in the Winter months, it is a shame to push the horses all through the Winter, and that it would be best for the sport if it could be suspended.

The thing that struck Mr. Smith most forcibly during his visit was the fact that there is very little money among the Californians. "If it were not for the money that the men from the East took with them," he said, "there would be no chance for the sport from a betting man's standpoint. The Californians seem to be without ready money as a whole, and it was a shower of manna for them to have the Eastern men come there with money to bet on the races. They managed to keep a lot of the cash that the Eastern boys took out there, too, as a matter of fact, the betting was principally a case of one Eastern man betting against another, as there was very little money from any of the natives that ever got into the ring. It has been a big volume for them to handle."

"The sensation of the Winter has been the operations of a Frenchman from Montana, who came to the tracks loaded with money, and who thought nothing of betting $10,000 or more on some one of the third-rate horses that were running at the Bay District track. He was one of the very liveliest bettors that I ever came across. He was game as they make them, too, for he never made a 'kick' when he lost his thousands, but went ahead, and generally managed to make the ring squeal before he got through with them."

Asked about the working of the new starting machine that is being used at the tracks, he said: "In my opinion, it has served to solve the whole trouble about starting horses. Why, in one race that we saw they had a field of a dozen two-year-olds, and there were three or four bad actors among them. Yet the starter was able to get them away at the first break in so even a line that it was impossible to tell which one of the horses had the best of it. I don't think there was any best to it.

"Twenty minutes after the horses had gone to the post they were all in their stables cooled out and ready to be turned into their boxes. Now, that means a great deal to a trainer and owner who has been in the habit of seeing his horses have a long delay at the post with a lot of breaks and runaways, which take a lot out of the horses, and fret them so that when they get through a race it will take a couple of hours to properly cool the horses out.

"When there is such a saving of the nervous force of the horse, to say nothing of that of the trainer, the jockey, the owner, and the backer, it is a proof that the starting gate is the very thing that we have needed. I have seen it work twenty or thirty times, and I know that it is a success, and the best thing that has ever been adopted to help to high-class racing. They will have to have them here. Why, it is such a success that "Marty" Bergen was able to get off in front in two races that I saw him ride in, and any one who knows about Marty's riding knows what that means. It is prima facie evidence that the thing is a howling success."

Mr. Smith had a good chance to look over the two-year-old son of the famous sire, Ormonde, "the horse of the century." He was very much taken with him. He says the colt is one of splendid shape, size, and substance, a perfect type of a perfect thoroughbred. He is sure that he will prove to be a race horse worthy of his famous sire, and expects to see him beat some of the best in this section when Mr. MacDonough brings him East, as he intends to do. The youngster is called Orestes. While he has not yet started in a race, he is very nearly ready, and Mr. Smith says he has repeatedly beaten a filly in the same stable that has won a half-mile race in 0:50 very handily, with stake weight upon the colt, and a light weight on the filly. Like every other horseman, Mr. Smith is anxious to see the colt make a good showing for the sake of his plucky young owner, who paid out nearly $200,000 to get the sire.

"Californians are crazy over racing up to the extent of their money," he says, "and the Ingleside Park people are making about $1,200 a day. The crowd at the Bay District track on Washington's Birthday was one of the largest I ever saw on a track, and it was the only occasion when I ever found it impossible to get around on a race track."

Mr. Smith sails for Europe on Saturday next, but expects to be back here in May, when the racing season opens, unless he finds Europe too attractive for him. If he likes it in England it is possible that he will stay there for the Summer, but his friends here think that it will be a trifle too far from Broadway to suit him.

SADDLE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Fine Lot from the West at the American Horse Exchange To-day.

Business at the American Horse Exchange will be enlivened this week by auction sales that extend over four days. Beginning this afternoon at 2 o'clock, W. D. Grand will offer a select lot of carriage horses, saddlers, and hunters. The first consignment, from M. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago, is composed of twenty-three head suitable for riding. These were shown under electric light on Saturday evening, and about 100 local fanciers braved the storm for the dress parade of this special shipment.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherbe, D. P. Coleman, Clarence Lanique, "Al" Cobb, and Carl Stoerzer.

Some of the choice ones were ridden by W. Stanton Elliott, such as the gaited park horse Kentucky, the stout chestnut mare Lady Chester, and the giant bay gelding Hercules. Another Kentucky-bred saddler, the dun gelding Parade, was ridden by a lad who tried to do some of the haut d'école paces, but did not have very good control of his mount. Taken as a whole, the selections of the Messrs. Tichenor are of a superior class, being well-made, neatly turned horses, with plenty of substance, and all seem to be thoroughly broken.

Ellard to Trot at Berlin.

BERLIN, March 1.—The American trotting horse Ellard has been entered in the Spring races on the Berlin course, and is expected to win all the races in which he starts.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Results in the Team of Five Match at the Armory Range.

The team of five match was the feature of the rifle competitions at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening. It was the first of a series of two shots for the match trophy, a cup valued at $250. The prize is held by the team making the highest aggregate sco in the two competitions, and upon being won three times it becomes the property of the team so winning it. Medals are also given as prizes to the members of the team winning the match. Each member has seven shots standing and seven prone. Company G's team won the first competition by 4 points, Company F's "five" being second, with a score of 321. The individual scores of the winning team were as follows:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Sergt. J. M. Moe	34	34	68
Corp. H. E. Crall	31	35	66
Sergt. A. G. Todd	32	33	65
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	31	34	65
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	25	35	60
Total	153	171	324

The totals of other teams were as follows:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Company F	154	167	321
Company I	148	171	320
Company D	154	165	319
Company C	151	167	318
Company B	152	165	317
Company H	151	165	316
Company A	151	162	313
Company E	148	165	313
Company K	148	162	310
F. S. and N. C. S.	140	157	303

The three prize match, also shot on Saturday evening, resulted in the display of some very fine marksmanship. The individual conditions were the same as in the team of five match. Corp. Stevens, Company F; G. H. Fraser, Company B, and Corp. Lancaster, Company H, were the winners of prizes, their scores following:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
(1) Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F.	35	34	69
(2) Corp. E. W. Lancaster, Co. H	34	35	69
(3) Private G. H. Fraser, Co. B	33	35	68

Other scores were as follows:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Sergt. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K	35	32	67
Corp. D. Drake, Co. F	34	33	67
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C	33	34	67
Sergt. L. Sands, Co. B	33	34	67
Corp. J. Roberts, Co. I	32	35	67
Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. G	32	35	67
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F	32	35	67
Corp. C. H. Keep, Co. I	32	35	67
Private E. M. Leash, Co. D	32	34	66
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	32	34	66
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Co. C	31	35	66
Corp. W. Bloomfield, Co. H	31	35	66
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	31	35	66
Corp. G. L. Hoffman, Co. H	32	33	65
Private E. S. Coy, Co. D	32	33	65
Corp. R. M. Kalloch, Co. H	31	34	65
Private L. P. Weber, Co. B	31	34	65
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	31	34	65
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr.	31	34	65

The scores made in the contests for experts and sharpshooters were as follows:

EXPERTS.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F	33	71
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	68	68
Private L. P. Weber, Co. B	68	66
Sergt. W. H. Brown, Co. E	68	65
Lieut. F. H. Clark, Co. D	68	64
Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Co. G	68	61

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Private D. H. Miller, Co. A	33	33	66
Private W. F. Robertson, Co. D	33	34	67
Private F. H. Romaine, Co. D	30	35	65
Private W. H. Ford, Co. A	32	33	65
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Co. E	31	35	66
Sergt. W. H. Brown, Co. E	34	34	68

The Covell and non-sharpshooters' matches will be shot next Saturday evening.

CATS COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Society Has Smiled on the Feline Exhibition for This Week.

Sixty-seven prizes, worth in all about $1,000 are offered for competition at the Cat Show, which will this week be the feature at the Madison Square Garden. Society has taken up the cat as well as the horse and the dog, and will "patronize" the show, which is the second affair of the kind given in the city.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Bird, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. John Lowrey, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding are the ladies who figure as the patronesses, and there is a long list of society gentlemen who appear as an Advisory Committee for the show, which will be under the direct management of James T. Hyde, who is the practical man of the National Horse Show Association.

The show will be opened to-morrow and will continue through the week, during which time society is expected to divide its attention between the cats and the other attractions that are permitted as of good form during the Lenten season. It was the original intention of the managers to have an exhibition of birds in connection with that of the cats, but the entries of the song birds failed to materialize, and so the bird part of the affair has been declared off.

Cats will be here from various States and cities, and the affair will be by no means a local one. A number of animals have been imported for the show in the expectation of winning some of the prizes, most of which have a small cash value, though some of the specials offered are said to be worth $50.

Properly the cats are divided into but three classes—the long-haired, short-haired, and the Manx—the latter the unfortunates that have no tails to speak of, though they are model cats in all other particulars. All three of these distinct varieties are subdivided into several classes determined by color, and the competition for the prizes will be lively. The entries are fairly good in number for each class, and the show will be well worth a visit, if only to see some of the freaks.

There is to be a kangaroo cat with abnormally short front legs and abnormally long hind ones, and a cat that has no front legs at all, and yet manages to live a very comfortable sort of existence. A troupe of trained cats will be exhibited in the ring two or three times during the day and evening, and the management counts on this as a feature that will draw a comfortable crowd to the Garden.

TROTTING TURFMEN ENCOURAGED.

The Year Has Opened Auspiciously for Light-Harness Sport.

So many good things have marked the first two months of the year in harness racing circles that the devotees of the sulky find their cup of rejoicing well filled long before they are able to resume the actual enjoyment of their favorite sport. The first encouraging sign of the times was the renewed demand for the horses themselves, as shown by the success of the two large public sales held in this city during February. While the day of fancy prices seems to have gone, there is a steady demand for stock that will do for the turf, and especially the matured animal whose speed has been tested either in actual contest or by an accredited trial. The latter counts for little in the auction ring, but always carries great weight in a private sale. Indeed, the experienced turfit would prefer to see his prospective purchase do what trainers call a "work-out" than lead a field home in fast time, for the latter carries with it the penalty of a record, which soon becomes a handicap to the earning capacity of the flier.

Records always count in the competitive market, though as a matter of fact they lessen the value of the trotters and pacers for racing.

Occasionally, however, a young stepper that has never started in company, possesses a flight of speed that even the circumscribed limits of the miniature track, such as is used at Madison Square Garden, cannot hide. There was an instance of this at the Kellogg sale last Wednesday, where Monroe Salisbury's consignment came up for inspection. Colts and fillies by Direct, that were scarcely waywise, negotiated the soft footing after a fashion that added greatly to their value when bids were invited.

The best one of the lot was a roan filly of two years, bearing the appropriate name of Honey. It is doubtful whether any young trotter ever displayed such a clip under similar conditions as did this nimble young miss. She was brought $2,500, paid by James Butler, who had secured her sire earlier in the evening. It was at first supposed that the Commissioner who made the winning bid for Honey acted for Major S. Dickinson, but Mr. Butler proves to be the man who carried off this prize. Besides being the fastest of the undeveloped stock by Direct that came from Pleasanton Farm, she is the best bred. Her dam, Belle McGregor, is by Robert McGregor out of Wyoming Belle, a mare bred to Pilot, Jr., and known in turf annals through her daughter Wanita, who trotted in 2:20½ over a half-mile track in Montana as a four-year old.

Considering the short notice which Monroe Salisbury gave that he intended to close out his breeding business, the sale of his stock was a remarkable one, measuring the value of a pacing stallion by the $7,000 paid for John R. Gentry, two weeks before the prevailing opinion seemed to be that Direct would not bring nine over the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes west 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of said Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 51 minutes west 275.12 feet; thence easterly and northerly line of the highway crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds east 201.53 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 70 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 215.53 feet; thence south 80 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.90 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.08 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 87 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 60.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 80.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.33 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.09 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 253.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 206.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 88.20 feet; thence south 28 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 1 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 30 minutes west 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly bounds of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.10 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 4 degrees 30 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 48.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 185.40 feet, north 18 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.03 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 28 degrees 47 minutes east 382.58 feet, north 30 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 40 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.84 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.10 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 223.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east 250 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 min

HOUSTON STREET CHEFS

Boys Taught to Cook at St. Augustine's Chapel.

A SAMPLE MENU FOR THEIR DINNERS

They Study Under Miss McNeal's Direction and Are Becoming Expert—Also Do the Scullery Work.

There was a private chefs' dinner in the lower part of St. Augustine's Chapel on Houston Street Saturday. One-half of the partakers wore the aprons marking their calling, two were in caps, and all ate with the zest of young men who appreciate good cooking.

The menu was not printed and it was not a long one, but the appetizing odors which arose from the dining table proclaimed it to be good. It was as follows:

Beef stew.
Dumplings.
Hot biscuits.
Baked apple sauce.

This dinner party is a weekly event. The cooks, guests, and scullery maids are one and the same—a half dozen bright boys, who attend the day school up stairs.

Boys do not usually take part in the classes on the lower floor. Those are for the little girls, who cook and scrub, wash and iron, and enjoy themselves thoroughly. It was not until one of the day school teachers asked for a lesson in chemistry for a few boys that they came for a short time under the jurisdiction of Miss McNear, who is the high priestess of the lower regions, and arranges cooking classes, analyzes food products, and tries chemical experiments.

The boys were delighted with their chemistry, and when they peered curiously in at a laundry class taking a lesson they were invited to make a visit.

It was not fair, though, they said. Everything was done for the girls and nothing for the boys. That resulted in a further invitation to have a cooking class all their own. They accepted as one man, and made arrangements for bakers' caps and aprons forthwith. That was the beginning of the Saturday morning cooking and dinner club. It was only a few weeks ago, and interest and enthusiasm are still at high-water mark.

The cook prepared the meat for the stew yesterday, and others prepared and contributed different vegetables for the stew kettle. While one cook sifted the flour for the biscuit, another measured the baking powder. It was all accompanied by a very loud and animated conversation, which did not appear to be in the least disconcerting to the cooks.

Dinner was served a little after 11 o'clock. It was accompanied at intervals, to save time, with short dissertations upon food, its uses, &c., remarks which were speedily applied by the young cooks.

"It is the starchy part of the food which makes you fat," Miss McNear said, going on with one of the dinner lectures. "When you see people who are very fleshy you may believe that they eat a great many potatoes."

"Potatoes—that's what I like," another cook said.

"Starch," Miss McNear continued, "gives you heat. It is heat that makes the engine go; it is heat that gives you the power to move."

"Yes, I know," one of the listeners said. "I nearly froze one of my fingers out in my yard. I couldn't move it at all."

"Yes," another said, "and I saw a man in the elevated whose ear was frozen, and it fell off and dropped on his shoulder," which was manifestly getting a little away from the subject.

"Yes," the teacher said, going back again, "that was very sad. Starch—" and so the lesson and the dinner go on.

The scene after dinner is equally exciting. Max swept the floor Saturday, William washed the dishes, and John scrubbed the table, or vice versa; and there were dishwipers, and some one to clear out the sink.

Scrubbing the table is a very serious work when it is done by a small boy in a white cap and apron, with a pan and plenty of soap and water. It is surprising how many variations in table cleaning there can be, and how it is necessary to work from all points of the compass, with advice from other small boys, such as "wipe the sides, right where you was, the thickness of it," which is a good definition of the edge.

Clearing up is accompanied by many such instructive remarks from the teachers as the following:

"The civilization of a country is known by the amount of soap it uses."

"Don't put your knives in the water; you spoil the handles."

"Take all the pieces from the sink and put them in the stove."

The boys do not take up cooking in detail as it is taught the girls. They take a more general and superficial training. They are beginning to ask for receipts to use at home, and Saturday every boy had a real cook book given him, which he began to study immediately with interest. Each boy opened first at the cake department. They exclaimed:

"Cocoanut cake, Oh-o-oo!"
"Cocoanut cake is fine!"
"Marble chocolate cake, Ah!"
"Apple snow!"
"Pickles! pie! custard pie!"

When they came to "poor man's pudding" every boy in the class thought it was funny.

These prospective chefs are John Ausfall, Max Buchkes, Emil Freymiller, William Oeckler, Fred Selsing, and Charles Verro.

LECTURES IN CITY COLLEGE.

Plans for Interesting and Instructing the Boys.

A change will be made in the course of studies in the College of the City of New-York for the senior and junior classes next year. The subject of Constitutional law, hitherto taught by the Professor of Philosophy, will be taught by the Professor of History. The course in Constitutional law will be shortened somewhat, and American history will be treated more fully.

A plan has been devised by the professors of the college to make life in college pleasant and at the same time instructive. They have arranged to give a number of illustrated lectures to the students, and instructors and their friends on Saturday evenings in the Natural History Hall. The first lecture will be given on March 7 by Prof. Stratford, his subject being "The Bad Lands." This lecture will undoubtedly be very interesting, as the views with which it will be illustrated were taken by the professor last Summer while in search for fossils. The second lecture will be given by the Professor of English Literature, George E. Hardy, on "Westminster Abbey." Prof. Johnston of the history department, and Prof. Doremus of the department of chemistry, will also lecture at a later date.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution has awarded the prize for the best essay on "The History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New-York, 1777," to A. Salant of the junior class. In writing the essay it was necessary not only to give a succinct account of the adoption of the State Constitution, but also to show how far it was an outgrowth of the preceding Colonial system of government in New-York. The prize is a gold medal of a pattern to correspond to the seal of the society.

The Chess Club is engaged in its annual handicap tournament. Many students have entered the contest. The players have been divided into four classes. H. Phillips, '96, who is the only one in the first class, will give odds of a pawn and move to those of the second class, the odds of a pawn and two moves to those of the third class, and the odds of a rook to those of the fourth class. M. Greenbaum, '96, who is the only player from the second class, will give the odds of a pawn and move to those of the third class, and the odds of a knight to those of the fourth class. Each player must have two games with each of the other competitors.

The Young Men's Christian Association in the college held its annual election of officers last Tuesday. Officers were elected as follows: President—G. J. Swan, '97; Vice President—C. F. Geutzlinger, '97; Corresponding Secretary—C. E. Springmeyer, '97; Recording Secretary—J. S. Kennedy, '96; Treasurer—U. F. Martin, '96. Mr. C. Nordby, '86, will address the association on March 3.

President J. T. Lee of the senior class will publish the committees for the class day exercises and for graduation some time next week.

The dinner of the '97 class was held on Friday night at Morello's. W. A. Coleman was toastmaster. The following men responded to the toasts: M. Simmons, class oration; F. Schwed, class poem and song; J. T. Sheridan, class history; J. K. Roll, A. J. Ridley, F. M. Dearborn, and W. Taylor Elgas.

The representatives of the various societies in the college on the Microcosm Board are as follows: Phrenocosmian Literary Society—J. Alexander, '96; R. Ellis, '96; A. Bing, '96, and M. Elgas, '99; "College Mercury"—A. J. Kridel, '96, and E. A. Spitzka, '98; Delta Kappa Epsilon—J. T. Lee, '96, and F. M. Dearborn, '97; Theta Delta Chi—A. T. Wright, '96, and F. Morrison, '97; Phi Gamma Delta—J. K. Roll, '97; Alpha Delta Phi—W. A. Coleman, '97. The positions on the board have been awarded as follows:

Editor in Chief—J. Alexander, '96; Assistant Editors—J. K. Roll, '97, and W. S. Wright, '96; Business Manager—J. T. Lee, '96; Assistant Business Managers—A. J. Kridel, '96, and W. A. Coleman, '97; Art Editor—E. A. Spitzka, '98; Secretary—M. Elgas, '99.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, clearing, much colder, high northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NEW-JERSEY, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and colder, winds becoming northwesterly. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder winds becoming northerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly colder in northern portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds, becoming northerly. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, increasing cloudiness, colder, northeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, colder in the northern portion, easterly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and ARKANSAS, fair and colder, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, clearing in the early morning, fair and colder Monday, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southern and eastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, continued cold, light northerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, generally fair, colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, clearing, colder in the southeast portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, clearing, warmer in western portion, northeast, shifting to southeast winds. MONTANA, clearing, warmer in central and western portions, northeasterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Wilmington and section. The eastern storm centre has moved slowly during the past twenty-four hours, its centre having only advanced from New-Jersey to Eastern Massachusetts. The centre of high pressure in Western Canada has also remained stationary, but the pressure has increased and the area extended to the South and East. Rain continues in New-England and Eastern New-York, and light snow has fallen near the lower lakes, and in the Upper Ohio Valley. The area of cloudiness extends across the lake region, throughout the Ohio Valley, and southward to Maryland. Throughout the South the weather is clear, and no rain has fallen. The weather is also nearly clear in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Throughout the Rocky Mountain district there is a general cloudiness, and snow has fallen. A decided fall in the temperature has occurred in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts. The changes have been slight over the rest of the country. The weather will clear in the northeast Monday, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. The weather will continue fair in the South, with slightly lower temperature. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, and a continuance of cloudy and threatening weather in Rocky Mountain districts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid in private family or chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging; good city reference. 343 West 49th St., Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl in a first-class private family as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS and WAIT on Ladies.—By a French Protestant person; good city references. C. B., 200 East 86th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; first-class; can be well recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St., Butler's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get position for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Call, Monday, at 436 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In good private family; English; Protestant; good reference. F. B., 342 East 74th St., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By Frenchwoman as companion and courier with family or ladies going to Europe; competent dressmaker; willing to take charge wardrobe; speaking French and English; best city references. Marie, car Tasserand, 335 West 59th St.

COMPANION.—By trained nurse as traveling companion; references exchanged. Miss Maxwell, 1,132 Linden Av., Baltimore, Md.

Cooks.

COOK.—By English Protestant; experienced in all branches of cooking; can take chef's place; takes full charge dinners, luncheons; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended. Good, 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from last employer. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; first-class in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good family cook; will assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call for two days at 310 East 31st St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; private house. C., Box 172 Times.

COOK.—By an American woman; first-class cook; German-American family; first-class personal references; last employers can be seen. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; capable of taking full charge; two years' reference; state wages. H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Scotch woman, Protestant, as cook in a private family; wages, $50 per month. Mrs. Frankfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook; no objection to washing and ironing; willing and capable; private family; best personal reference. F. M., 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters together; will do the work of small family; city or country; good references. 121 West 20th St., Room 12.

COOK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and do plain washing; American family preferred; city or country. 224 West 27th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; no objection to washing and ironing; willing and capable; private family; best personal reference. Cook, Box 44, 159 East 47th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class cook in private family; also chambermaid; would like to go together; five years' best city reference from last place. 436 9th Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By a German cook in private family; also American cooking; understands marketing. 489 6th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a German Protestant to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class cook; city reference. 347 West 38th St., store.

COOK.—By woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country. W. L., 114 East 32d St.; ring Mangold's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; unexceptionable city reference. 211 East 20th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent Protestant cook; can take full charge of kitchen and marketing; references. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By good French person in small private family; neat and economical; very good reference. E. G., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking, best references. M., care janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; French and American cooking; city references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference. Cook, 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $30. C. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; best city reference. M. C., Box 296 Times, Up-Town.

COOK.—By young person as cook in a private family; wages, $20 to $25; first-class reference. 844 3d Av.; Armstrong's bell.

COOK.—French-Swiss; recently arrived from Europe; very good cook, and has good references. Elisa, care of Mrs. Lecron, 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best city reference. J. H., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl as excellent cook and baker; assist with washing. 109 West 50th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; go out by the day; three first days of week; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day washing or housecleaning. Mrs. Keenan, 221 West 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $7 up; evening waists, $3.50; late with Worth, Paris; Redfern, London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; by day in private families; competent in all branches; experienced; elegant style; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Highly recommended for first-class work; latest foreign and domestic fashions; beautiful trimmer; perfect fitter; terms very reasonable. L. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; to go out by the day as first-class children's dressmaker; also repairing and altering ladies' dresses equal to new; best city references. Mme. B., 241 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress in private family; permanent. L. B., Box 202, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; more engagements; in private families; $2 per day; supplies her own imported models. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German visiting governess, highly recommended, desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian, Protestant; good hand sewer and embroiderer; references. Care Dr. Blavn, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, diplomée, as governess (not nursery governess) in Christian family; French, German, music; excellent references. A. B., Box 215, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian, Protestant; willing to go to Europe; references. Care Dr. Blava, 105 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German nursery governess to growing children; speaks little English; or would go as maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing. Dressmaker, 269 West 124th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian, Protestant; understands kindergarten; willing to go to Europe; references. Mrs. Baine, 922 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a Parisian lady, Protestant; good hand sewer and embroiderer; best city references. Mrs. Baine, 922 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German-American girl as nursery governess or maid; can assist in light sewing. C. S., Box 42, 1,563 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German girl, lately landed; country preferred. 325 East 19th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to place as housemaid and seamstress a girl she has had in her employ for nearly four years, and can highly recommend. 9 West 10th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl for general housework. Pitcher, 823 Park Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist lady in household duties; three years' city reference. Can be seen for two days. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference; can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. 31 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent lady's maid or young miss; experienced French Protestant, of education; good needlewoman; willing and obliging; city references. S., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent maid (Protestant) who has lived with her for seven years; to travel; good packer, dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser. Call, between 10 and 1, at 340 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated, trustworthy French person; speaks several languages; experienced in traveling; good packer and sewer; highest references. A., 444 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; competent in dressmaking and hairdressing; no objection to traveling; best references. F. V., care of Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; understands sewing; packing, hairdressing, care of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a girl as lady's maid and dressmaker; Mme. Tailor's system; speaks French; reference. 442 West 54th St., one flight up.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. G. L., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish woman, trained in massage; understands all maid's work; best city reference. Ida E., care Miss Maller, 140 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good French reference. R. B., 117 West 27th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; willing and obliging; city references. 112 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy woman as maid to lady or growing girls; in first-class family; excellent seamstress; understands all her duties thoroughly; best of city references. E. M., 64 East 53d St., Martin's box.

MAID.—By a Norwegian young lady; good family; would be thankful to travel with family to Europe as maid; city references. Norwegian, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—To lady residing in hotel; industrious, competent; strictly reliable; handsewer and embroiderer; first-class city reference. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS OR DO LIGHT Chamberwork and Sewing.—Three and a half years' references. 314 West 75th St.

MAID.—By a refined young English girl in good family as maid to young lady or grown child. F., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant person as maid to lady or good seamstress; reference. M. B. S., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 332 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day, or take washing home; reference. Mrs. O'Neil, 342 East Thirty-sixth St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, respectable girl as plain laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. J. V., care of Mahoney, 321 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; unexceptionable city references; 209 East 44th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person; first-class laundress; in private family; good reference. 229 West 19th St., Kiefer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; day or month; first-class reference. 225 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city reference. N. R., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; the best of city reference. 228 West 18th St., Room 5, rear.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl. 350 3d Av., third bell. Lundin.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; middle aged; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers where she has lived a number of years. L. W., 1,338 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; take entire charge of baby or growing children; city or country; long references; twelve years' experience. 311 East 45th St., janitor, one flight up.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; city preferred. Apply, by letter, to A. G., 47 West 19th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up bottle; best city reference. Hetherington's bell, 606 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a French person, age 19, of good education, as nurse or governess in a private family; best references. Miss Pauline, 130 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—A position desired by present employer for her child's nurse; very competent and trustworthy. Call, Monday morning, at 550 Park Av., corner 62d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse for growing children; understands kindergarten; good sewer; excellent city reference. E. H., 649 9th Av.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant; with lady going abroad; highly recommended by present employer, who can be seen. 40 West 38th St.

NURSE.—By North German, speaking English and French, to grown children in family which intends to travel; best references. A., Box 211, 1,242 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—American girl, 21, competent, willing, and unassuming, with good family; parlormaid, chambermaid, waitress. T. N., Box 209, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEWING.—A lady would like sewing in families; infant's clothing; sewing on carpets, furs, family mending, &c.; hours, 9 to 5 for $1. W. L. M., Box 7, 25 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; understands carving, wines, and salads; care glass and silver; best city references. Care Mrs. Thornton, 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place; in a small private family; wages, $20. Competent, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references. 809 Columbus Av., care of Chamberlain.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid in private family; best reference. 374 Lexington Av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—Capable of taking butler's place in private family; best city references. L. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Gentlemen's and family washing by the week, or dozen; artistic work. Mrs. L. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

WASHING.—French woman would like to take home some family washing. Mrs. Crey, 153 West 26th St., east side, front, third floor.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; go out or take in washing; 50 cents per dozen; reference. 306 East 36th St.

WASHING.—By first-class Swedish laundress, ladies' and gents' fine washing to take home, or go out by the day. A. Davis, 429 West 56th St.

WASHING.—Family washing done at home; sunny; open-air drying; care taken of clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GIRL OF GOOD APPEARANCE wishes a position in store of any kind; has some experience. M. Reardon, 304 West 135th St.

A NEAT MENDER WOULD TAKE CHARGE of gentlemen's linen and underwear. Mrs. C. Caumont, 64 South Washington Square.

BY NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT; experienced traveler and packer; to go abroad with lady or children; excellent references. Address, by letter, M. G., 397 8th Av.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

MASSAGE TREATMENT GIVEN AT RESIdences by experienced graduate; moderate terms. Swede, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of hard work. Box 209, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER DESIRES position; Remington; eight years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable. Experience, Post Office Box 2,778.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Permanent position; Remington operator; four years' experience. Miss M. M., 158 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary; references from last employer, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet; wife as lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; country or city; city reference. L. B., 411 Amsterdam Av., laundry.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; total abstainer; good appearance; first-class city personal references; leaving through family going abroad; disengaged. L., Box 834 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her servants, whom she can highly recommend; butler, maid, cook, and housemaid. 7 East 53d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; fully capable of taking entire charge in private family; city or country; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Henriette, 251 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—French; speaks fluent English; trained in Paris and London; understands cookery and pastry; thorough maitre d'hotel; also good valet; age 36; strictly respectable, steady, and faithful. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; experienced; with second man or otherwise; thoroughly efficient and well recommended by late employer. B., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced French couple; well recommended for ability, sobriety, honesty, and neatness; can take full charge. C. B., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent in his duties; strictly sober, honest, industrious; good appearance; good valet; best city references. A. E., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET and BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a competent man; one, four, and six years' city reference; English. C. W., 212 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; understands his duties; sober, honest, and obliging; eight years in the same place; best city references. R., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed or otherwise; is willing and obliging; good silver cleaner; first-class city references, written and personal. 864 6th Av.; ring three times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French-Swiss couple as butler and cook; man has first-class references, wife recently arrived from Europe; good cook. Juliard, 230 East 40th St., care Miss Lecron.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. A. X., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man; speaks English, French, German; very competent; good disposition; excellent references. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in private family, where parlormaid is kept; good city references. H. J. Newland, 212 East 63d St.

BUTLER.—Swede; tall; experienced in his duties; best of personal city references. Johnsson, 414 West 42d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references from Paris and city. Caron, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Understands all duties of his position; single; best of city references. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; excellent Paris reference. P., 203 West 41st St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple, in private family; sober and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. B. L., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; sober; good servant; best city references; city or country. Ludovic R., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; disengaged at any time. Present employer's, 374 5th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—By young man as first-class butler or coachman; private family; best references. C., 163 Duffield St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city references; city or country. Grahm, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler in a private family; good references; willing and obliging; city or country. A. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a colored young man as first-class butler; thoroughly understands care of silver and parlor; best city reference. 143 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; first-class servant; not afraid of work; single-handed; neat in service; good reference. Steady, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; first-class references. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly competent; first-class reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss; in private family; best city reference. 303 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By a tall Frenchman; first-class reference. Henri, 491 7th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a French couple, without children, to take care of house; city or country; two years references. A., 121 West 29th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks English; competent; moderate terms; strictly respectable and economical. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, respectful, trustworthy coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent families; temperate, respectful, faithful; moderate expectations; city or country; careful driver. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single Englishman, with unexceptionable references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety; city or countrty; country preferred. Coachman, present employer's, 272 Madison Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young married man as coachman or gardener; no children; sober, willing, and obliging; has six years' first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A., 722 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all duties; city or country; sixteen years with two families; reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; last employer can be seen. 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotchman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references; country preferred. A. M., care of White & Keir, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—English; by a first-class man; city or country; married; no family; left through family going to Europe. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Ten years' experience; three years with last employer; good appearance; thorough knowledge of all duties; age, 30; nationality, Swede. Coachman, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; thoroughly understands his business; long and satisfactory references; no objection to the country. I. M., 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; medium height; eight years' best written and personal reference; last employer can be seen at any time. M. Finn, 149 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; small family; no objection to country; strictly sober, honest, civil; first-class city reference, personal and written. 856 9th Av. P. R.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; twelve years' personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 883 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best reference. J. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; six years' unsurpassed recommendations from prominent families; temperate, respectful, faithful; good all-round man; city or country. B., 485 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; stylish; careful driver; good references. E. F., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; experienced; city or country; best reference. A. C., 557 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; a first-class and careful city driver; strictly temperate; very willing and obliging about the house; seven years' best city references; present employer, who is going abroad, can be seen personally. Peterson, Club Stables, 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands horses, carriages; good driver; first-class gardener and farmer; on gentleman's country place; can milk; four years' best reference from last employer. Cherry, 312 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; a family giving up horses wishes a situation for a thoroughly qualified coachman; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview; no objection to country. Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A family giving up horses owing to a death, wishes to secure a situation for their coachman, who is thoroughly qualified in every respect; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. Coachman, 26 East 30th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—American; single; age, 26; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 175 pounds; thoroughly understands his business; stylish city driver; strictly temperate; best of personal reference from last employer. F. K., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no children; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. M., 589 Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married, who thoroughly understands his business in every department; greenhouses, rosehouses, orchards and graperies, and all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; also the laying out of new places and the improving of old ones; is a good, faithful workingman, and takes pride in keeping everything in good order; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. Manage, Box 72, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER or MANAGER.—By German, with large experience and highest references as to character and ability; first-class grower of roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, and general greenhouse stock; good designer and decorator; married; small family. R. Loeben, Manager Nestledown Greenhouses, Hollis, L. I.

GARDENER.—German; married; no children; age, 32; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's private place; experienced in all branches; also cows and poultry; best of references as to private character and abilities. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a thoroughly practical man; married, one child; experienced in growing vegetable and vegetable gardening; used to the management of men; has first-class reference. Gardener., Box 8, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—By an experienced, all-round gardener and florist on a gentleman's place, in or within easy distance of New-York; age, 34; married; one child; good references; temperate. Address, stating wages, H., Box 881, Andover, Mass.

GARDENER.—English; married; one child; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class grower of flowers and vegetables, &c.; American and European experience; best references; age, 27. Hughes, 335 West 56th St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references from reliable parties. Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Position on gentleman's place; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; graperies, greenhouses, lawns, &c.; first-class reference; single; English; married; no family. M. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Single; age, 30; first-class man; well up in all branches—cut flowers, plants, vegetables, &c.; A1 testimonials from Packing and America. S. Youden, 203 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER or FARMER.—First-class; all branches of horticulture, and all work on gentleman's place; best recommendations. Bernard, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—On

MISS BOOTH VICTORIOUS

Hisses for the Salvation Army's Commander at Cooper Union.

BUT HER BRAVERY WON THE FIGHT

She Had Many Supporters in the Crowded Hall—Statement by Ballington and Mrs. Booth.

Amid a storm of hisses, partially counteracted by cheers from several hundred Salvation Army soldiers, and the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by a brass band, Miss Eva Booth, the temporary commander, made her first appearance before a New-York audience in Cooper Union last evening. The hisses were repeated again and again, and each time the band played the Salvationists cheered, and Miss Booth, standing in the middle of the platform, smiled while those about her whispered to her to keep up her courage.

It was a trying ordeal. The audience seemed, after awhile, to appreciate the pluck of the frail young woman and desisted from hostile demonstrations, but not once during the evening did it manifest any evidence of friendship for her.

The great hall never held a larger audience. When the doors were opened at 7:15 o'clock the streets around the building were blocked with crowds that clamored for admission. Fifteen minutes later every seat in the auditorium was taken. Rear spaces around the walls were packed, and the police were compelled to refuse to let any one else inside the entrances. Many hundreds were turned away.

The platform was occupied by members of the Bowery Corps of the Salvation Army and a few officers from National headquarters. Ensign Emily March was in command of the corps. The headquarters brass and string bands were seated at one end of the platform.

The audience had been quiet, and the meeting promised to be orderly, when the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." While the musicians were playing, Commander Eva Booth, escorted by Col. Nicol and Brig. Richard Evans, appeared at the rear of the platform and made her way to the front.

The members of the army stood up, and, waving handkerchiefs, cheered lustily.

When Miss Booth was recognized a tempest of hisses swept across the hall. The musicians seemed astonished and stopped playing, and the hisses became stronger.

"Play! Play!" shouted Ensign March to the band, and again "The Star-Spangled Banner" was given. The audience hissed, the soldiers cheered, and the tambourines kept time with the band.

Miss Booth looked appealingly to her friends and her chin quivered. Col. Nicol whispered to her, and she faced the hissing audience, and bowing to the right and left smiled as bravely as she could. Still the crowd hissed, and again the soldiers cheered and fluttered their handkerchiefs. For several minutes these counter demonstrations were kept up, and then the hissing ceased and Miss Booth took a seat. That was a signal for the soldiers to sit down, but Col. Nicol remained standing alone.

The audience hissed him even more vigorously than they had hissed Miss Booth, but there was no cheering to encourage him. He announced that Brig. Evans would lead in singing, and the soldiers sang, "We are traveling to heaven; will you go?" Brig. Evans bowed, offered a prayer, and then there was more singing.

Ensign March announced that there would be a hallelujah wedding in that hall Wednesday evening, March 11, when Capt. Patty Watkins would be present. The audience thought Capt. Patty was to be the bride, and applauded loudly. The couple to be married are Brother Justus, a converted Anarchist, and Sister Julia Ellis of the Bowery Corps.

Col. Nicol again rose to speak, and again he was vigorously hissed.

"I am sure I shall have the judgment of the audience with me," he said, "when I say that it would be unbecoming of the leader of this meeting if we were to go into details concerning the circumstances that have brought her here. It would be uncalled for to allude to these things. I believe it is the sentiment of every lover of Christ here to-night that we should throw to the right and to the left all prejudice and give our attention solely to the work of salvation, and a reception to our leader such as is worthy of her.

"Miss Booth needs no introduction, for there are those here who owe to her their first inspiration for good. Miss Booth has earned a name not only as a Salvationist, but as a woman. She is not here by choice, but has stepped into a breach to carry on the work until others may relieve her of her responsibilities."

Miss Booth advanced to the reading desk and was again greeted by the audience with hisses and by the soldiers with cheers. The hisses were not so vehement and soon subsided.

"My dear comrades and friends," Miss Booth began, "I cannot express my gratitude to you for your very cordial reception. This commission was given to me at a moment of great sorrow, and a season of great distress. It was the last thing I had contemplated. My hopes were fixed upon a return to London, for my mission in the United States was fulfilled, as I thought, and I expected to go back. But the General, at the moment of sorrow, decided that I should jump into the breach and I remanded.

"I am a stranger here. This is my first visit to this great country, and I stand alone; yet you are not entire strangers to me, for accounts of your devotion to the cause have reached me in other parts of the world, and I am sure I can look to you for sympathy."

Miss Booth then preached a sermon on sin, speaking for an hour, during which she was listened to with respectful silence.

"God bless you all," she said in conclusion. "I thank you for the kind and considerate attention you have paid me. I have been under a great strain during the past week, and have struggled on this platform against physical weakness. For that reason I have been able to speak more deeply than I would otherwise have done."

Miss Booth knelt and buried her face in her handkerchief and wept at the close of her address and during a prayer by Col. Nicol. When she rose her eyes were red. She recovered her self-possession during the remaining portion of the services, which were characteristic of the army.

Two men professed conversion, after hearing Staff Captain Edith Marshall pray. The meeting closed without further evidences of hostility to Miss Booth.

HISSED COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.

She Braved the Newark Storm and Won the Large Audience.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—There was a noisy demonstration against the rule of Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army here this afternoon when Miss Eva Booth made her appearance.

The Washington Street citadel was crowded, 2,000 men, women, and children being seated in the chapel and gallery and standing in the aisles. After a street parade the blue-uniformed members took their places on the big platform alongside the brass band of the army.

In the audience were several uniformed members, followers of Staff Captain Patty Watkins, known as the "Salvation Army Beauty," who are said to be in sympathy with Ballington Booth.

After the usual introductory praying, singing, and instrumental selections, Col. Nicol arose to introduce Acting Commander Eva Booth, as soon as his object became known there was a mingling of cheers and hisses. It was difficult, in the noise and confusion, to distinguish Col. Nicol's voice. He denounced the actions of the revolters as "undignified," and said:

"I believe I carry with me the good feeling and friendly judgment of the people here gathered, of every officer and member of the army, and of God, in extending a welcome to and introducing Miss Booth, the acting Commander of the Salvation Army."

As Miss Booth rose there was a scene of great confusion. Hisses greeted her from every section of the big citadel. Some of her followers seated on the platform rose and waved their hands to the audience.

A pleading look posed on the face of Miss Booth as she lifted the Bible which she carried in one hand and gently swayed an American flag in the other hand.

"Don't disgrace the American flag!" she shouted, and the noise became deafening.

This appeal to the patriotism of the assemblage had a good effect. A portion of the audience waved their handkerchiefs and cheered loudly, completely drowning the hisses.

Slowly the plucky little woman commenced her address, without alluding to the unpleasant episode. To those who welcomed her, Miss Booth said she appreciated the honor, and thanked them for "the favor of allowing her to stand as their leader." The hissos had subsided by this time, and Miss Booth continued:

"I do not expect to remain with you long. My stay will be but temporary, during which time I shall expect to have the true following of the lovers of Jesus Christ. You will all appreciate that woman has done much to elevate the standard of the army during my short stay with you. I shall work day and night seeking the wisdom, the guidance, the love, the patience, and the power of God. He will manifest His power on my behalf and help me to lead you."

Miss Booth gave her miniature American flag to Col. Nicol and opened her Bible. She read from the forty-first verse of the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke, and proceeded in a somewhat hoarse but audible voice to exhort her hearers to seek salvation. Throughout her discourse she was listened to with attention.

Some of her remarks, it was thought, could be construed as applying to the late Commander. She referred to her mother and the path laid out by her for her children, which path, she said, she would follow triumphantly over all "rocks," against all "enemies," and against all "divisions."

Miss Booth alluded to the religious-military work done by her sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, in India.

"There," she said, "in the wilds and jungles the army members meet in camps and at night build fires around the tents to keep the wild animals away." From this she drew a comparison, stating that "religion was the circle of fire around one's self to keep off evil."

In conclusion, Miss Booth asked for all sinners to step forward and be converted.

Col. Nicol made a few remarks on the duty of the people to love and fear God, after which the meeting ended with prayer and singing. A large collection was taken up during an intermission.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, after the meeting, many Salvation Army girls stated that they would stand by the colors, and that the disaffection, if any, would be very slight, in Newark at least.

BOOTHS ISSUE A STATEMENT.

They Have Decided to Organize an Independent Movement.

The following statement, announcing their plans for the future, was issued by Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth last evening:

Being continually pressed upon all sides to state definitely the action we shall take in the future, we now desire to make known our present position.

First—We did not wish it said that we had taken the Salvation Army, or that we had, through ambition, swept the organization in this country out of the General's hands, or that we had taken property which we had acquired while owing allegiance to him. Furthermore, we did not want to influence those under his authority through their loyalty and steadfastness to us, nor have it said that we had proved faithless to a trust reposed in us, so far as administration is concerned.

We had no alternative but to accept our dismissal, which closed our relationships and negotiations with London. Since then we have allowed those in authority full scope, neither appearing in public, nor counseling any beneath their command to leave.

Second—We cannot, however, close our eyes to the fact that we have another allegiance. We are not our own and cannot dispose of our lives and influence to please ourselves. God has called us to work for Him. We therefore dare not remain idle. We have also at heart the interests of our country that so loudly call to us to continue in action.

Seeing that the people of the United States of America, in an urgent and unmistakable manner, have voiced their desire that we should inaugurate a movement, affording us an opportunity to continue our labors for the uplifting of the unchurched and un-Christianed people of our country; and as there appears to us no other alternative between this course and retiring from public service, we have decided on the former action.

It is furthest from our desire that such a new and independent movement should be hostile to the one we have labored so long, and so hard to upbuild. The United States, with its vast and ever-increasing population, should offer ample room for such effort without any un-Christian warring.

Third—It would be premature here to decide upon the details of our future labor. We seek above all else God's leading. An organization cannot be formed in a day, and one that owns Christ as its head cannot be formulated on the opinions and enthusiasms of the moment. We shall probably have but a small beginning, and gain step by step.

Fourth—We shall assuredly, under any circumstances, stand for the principles we have hitherto upheld, having for our aim the saving of souls, the unity of effort in work, Scriptural plainness and self-sacrifice of life, and the simplicity and distinctiveness of dress that speaks out and out of Christ following.

Fifth—We cannot, at this perplexed juncture, over-tired in body, and over-strained in nerve, give the date when we shall be ready to commence public work. Indeed, it will be wise to be wise to do nothing in haste, lest it should be ill done, but to do all with forethought, that it may be well and permanently done. We are most anxious not to act on impulse or under strong pressure, but as God shall guide us through circumstances, and with cool, calm judgment as to what we believe and feel to be right.

In closing, we desire to assure all who are interested in this matter that we have earnestly consecrated our lives to the service of strengthening righteous principles and extending God's kingdom in America.

BALLINGTON BOOTH,
MAUD B. BOOTH.

Commander and Mrs. Booth yesterday sent copies of a printed letter to their friends throughout the country. It gives their reasons for retiring from the Salvation Army. In the communication they say:

We are not to-day outside the ranks we love because of unwillingness to surrender our command or leave this country. It has been, and is still, stated repeatedly that we "refused to obey orders," and hence were untrue to the principles we had taught. This is entirely false!

Our letter to the International Headquarters of Jan. 31, stated that we were going quietly through with our farewell, but that, for certain reasons, we could not feel free to enter upon another command. We were open to be written to upon these reasons and had promised to take no precipitate action, but they immediately adopted a policy of haste and coercion and would give us no time for correspondence or thought.

We, therefore, emphatically repeat that we are in our present position not through disobedience to orders, especially as no orders other than the giving up of our command had been received,) but from the fact that they peremptorily took the situation into their own hands and forced us out.

After denying that they had conferred with wealthy friends about the future, they refer to the good results accomplished during their connection with the army. In the concluding paragraph the letter says:

We have sold officers and soldiers to stand by the army, but we do not think that that need of necessity mean that they are to approve of its action toward their old leaders or to turn in their hearts from those who have faithfully lived and suffered and worked for them.

Excluding Ballington and Mrs. Booth expressed regret at some of the statements which have been made public. They said they loved their late officers and the methods they have inaugurated far too dearly to say anything that would reflect upon them. Their views and feelings respecting them are unchanged, although their position has been altered by force of circumstances.

MANY WILL FOLLOW THE BOOTHS.

Salvation Army Officers Who Refused to Pledge Allegiance.

Ballington Booth's announcement that he and Mrs. Booth would organize an independent evangelical movement, which would be National in its scope but different in methods from the Salvation Army, was received yesterday with pleasure by their adherents in the army and with cynical indifference by their opponents.

That the ex-Commander will be able to enlist in his new cause a large section of the Salvation Army seems certain, for while the rank and file have remained quiet during the past two weeks and have let the officers do the talking, they have been watching events and awaiting a favorable opportunity to make known their views on the situation.

"The soldiers have to obey the commands of their superior officers, just as regular army soldiers have to do," a member of the Bowery Corps said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and so far they have said little. It has gone abroad that the officers are all loyal to Gen. Booth, but that is not true.

"A number of officers refused last week to sign the address pledging allegiance to Gen. Booth, which was cabled to him Friday. Of course all the English officers signed the address and so did a few of the Americans, but the majority of the latter withheld their signatures.

"If Ballington Booth starts a new movement and wants an organization, you will see the American Salvationists flocking to his standard. The English will remain with the army. They insist that loyalty to the General must be maintained, but the American soldiers believe in loyalty to the cause, and if we think Ballington Booth is in the right we feel that we should follow him, and not Gen. Booth, who is unquestionably in the wrong.

"Now that Ballington Booth has outlined his programme, the auxiliaries will rush to his support, and will give him all the money he requires for his work, and the Salvation Army will receive nothing from them. That means a certain loss of $100,000 a year, and perhaps more. The army cannot stand such a calamity."

Brig. Perry was the only officer of prominence at National Headquarters yesterday.

"I have read Ballington Booth's statement," he said to the reporter, "and all I can say is that if he can organize a great evangelical movement, Hallelujah! There is always room for more. But I don't think many members of the army will follow him, because, when they joined it they took an oath to remain in it all their lives, to devote all their days to the work, and to obey their superiors."

The small meeting hall at headquarters was crowded at each of the three services yesterday, but none of the speakers mentioned the recent troubles in the organization.

CHURCH ARMY PLANNED

Episcopalians Would Carry on the Booths' Work.

SUCCESS OF THE IDEA IN ENGLAND

Two Previous Attempts in This Country at Detroit and Pittsburg—Views of Dr. De Costa.

A possible result of the trouble in the Salvation Army may be the formation of another organization on similar lines, but there is no likelihood that Ballington Booth will be identified in any way with the one referred to.

Men prominent in the affairs of the Episcopal Church have been watching for a long time the operations of the Salvation Army. They have seen in the methods adopted by the leaders of the Salvation Army in the past few years an apparent disposition to lead that organization into paths foreign to those which obtained at the beginning of its work in this country. Many months ago the Secretary of one of the principal missionary societies of the Episcopal Church said when speaking of the position of the Salvation Army:

"It seems to me that the authorities of the Salvation Army are breaking away from the principles which seemed to govern the organization in its early days, and, unless they return to those first principles, it will surely be necessary for some other organization to step in and take up their work where they have left it off. It seems as if the army is seeking to cultivate the richer rather than the poorer element. I have noticed, also, that this is true not only of New-York City, but of other places as well."

The above remarks were expressed long before any difficulty arose in the ranks of the Salvation Army and long before any difficulty of the kind was dreamed of. It was simply an expression of opinion on the part of the speaker as to his conception of the proper work for the members of the Salvation Army, and as to the proper field for their operations to cover. When reminded yesterday of his words of many months ago, the speaker said he felt that his conclusions had been right, although he did not expect to see his predictions prove themselves so soon.

He believed, he said, that his criticism had been well grounded, and said that he understood that Gen. Booth had expressed practically the same view when he had found fault with the management of Ballington Booth in taking the army "out of the gutter." Gen. Booth did not mean, the speaker contended, that he wished the army to remain in the gutter, collectively or individually, but he does wish it to confine its evangelizing and Christianizing work to the gutters and slums. The speaker said that he had examined a list of locations where the army has its barracks or meeting places in this city and could find but two below Fourteenth Street, one of which is on Fourth Avenue almost opposite Cooper Union, and the other on Bleecker Street on the west side. Several of the Salvation Army posts he found up town in regions of wealth, if not of splendor, one of them being at 2 East Sixtieth Street, one door from Fifth Avenue, at Central Park, and opposite the Metropolitan Club.

"This is the opportunity," the speaker continued, "for the Episcopal Church to step into the breach and form the American Church Army, to be conducted on the same principles as the Church Army of England is conducted, with such modifications as might be advisable. This subject has been under discussion for a long time. It has been decided that the proposition is feasible, and, I have no doubt, would be supported earnestly and enthusiastically both with workers and money. The chief difficulty would be to secure the proper leader. If the American Church Army should be organized it would confine its operations to the tenement-house districts, and would aim to uplift and better the condition of the poor and unfortunate."

The question of the formation of an American Church Army was being discussed a few days ago in this city by prominent churchmen when one of the number, a Western Bishop, advocated the plan of asking Ballington Booth to take the leadership, in case it should be organized, but the general sentiment was against the proposition. It was not believed by the majority that Mr. Booth would accept the offer even if it was made to him.

The Church Army of England was organized fourteen years ago by the Rev. Wilson Carlile, who resigned his curacy at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, under the Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, in order to enter upon the work he had mapped out for himself. His idea was to adapt the methods of the Salvation Army to meet the requirements of the Church of England. The first campaign of the Church Army was in the back slums of Westminster, which was then regarded by many as the worst spot in London. Mr. Carlile became "General" of the army, and did not hesitate to adopt many of the methods used by the Salvationists. He and his associates were in uniform, and they had bands of music to help them at their services. The members met much persecution at the hands of the rampe and thieves of that locality, and the open-air meetings were stoned. On one occasion Mr. Carlile was left for dead in the street.

The work grew, and the latest statistics show that there are now in connection with the Church Army 220 officers and 83,000 regular communicant members and probationers. During the past year 30,000 outdoor and 78,000 indoor meetings were held which were attended by upward of 7,000,000 people.

In addition to its evangelistic work, the Church Army has its social department, designed to minister to the physical needs of outcast men and women. Its labor homes have sheltered many thousands, but those who seek its hospitality are expected to remain two months. They are thus for a short period under elevating influences. While in the home each inmate works for his or her own support. Each home has its own workshop, and each worker is credited with the value of his day's labor, after deducting a small amount for pocket money, and on leaving the home receives the amount due him. In that way he is taught to be able to care for himself. Included in this department are midnight rescue missions for men and women, boarding houses, employment bureaus, and salesrooms for the supply of second-hand clothing at a trifling cost. The Church Army also supports colportage and mission vans, loaded with tracts and literature for distribution, and publishes a weekly paper, The Church Army Gazette, with a circulation of 70,000 copies each week.

Of the feasibility of organizing an American Church Army, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, who has made a close study of the work of the army in England, recently said, when the subject arose for discussion:

"The conditions would probably be found more or less unlike in many respects. Still, we have a vast host of the poor and unemployed standing at a distance and refusing to enter the Church, but otherwise accessible, all the while showing their utter indifference or hostility to all ecclesiastical order, on the supposition that the Church is in part at least responsible for their sad condition. Myriad evils combine to drive thousands upon thousands away from the Church and beyond the reach of her voice. Thy may be collected here in theatres and halls, as in England, by the Church Army. We do not seem to be reaching them now by the ordinary means, as they should be reached. May we not ere long be obliged to adopt "army" tactics and carry the Word by more militant methods into the heart of the enemy's camp?"

Twice within the recent history of the Church beginnings have been made in the direction of organizing an American Church Army. One of these movements was started several years ago, in Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, now Bishop-elect of Los Angeles. It had its band of music and all the accompaniments of "army" work, but was abandoned after a time. The second movement of the kind is now in successful operation in Pittsburg, Penn., having been founded by James H. Bakewell, a lawyer and member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in that city. The organization is called the Church Army, and maintains the Brotherhood Mission for Men, while, on account of its influence, a branch of the Florence Mission has been opened there for women.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Dillon, wife of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, and her daughter, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, will sail for Europe on April 25 for a season in Carlsbad. Ex-Judge Dillon will join them in June. At the marriage of Miss Suzanne Dillon to Gerrard Warriner of Eastbourne, England, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, on April 15, Wyllys Terry will act as best man. There will be neither maid of honor nor bridesmaids. The bride's gown will be of white satin, with trimmings of silver and pearls. The veil will be of tulle. No ornaments will be worn. The young couple will sail for England three days after the wedding and will travel on the Continent for several months before settling at Eastbourne.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue have cards out for a dinner on Thursday evening of this week.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Mason, only daughter of the late Joseph Totten Mason of New-York, to Charles Thompson Fremont of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place early in June at the country residence of the bride's parents, at Sing Sing, after which the young couple will go abroad for the Summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. James L. White, Miss White, and Miss Isabelle White, accompanied by Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Henry Wright Martin of Boston, will sail for Europe the latter part of this month. They will spend a month in London and afterward will go to Paris. Later they will visit Berlin. It is their intention to remain abroad until the latter part of July.

—Miss Helen T. Johnson and her sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Lowe, arrived at St. Augustine from a visit in New-Orleans a few days ago, and will remain there until the end of Lent.

A meeting will be held at the Hotel Waldorf Saturday evening, March 7, at 8:30 o'clock, to consider and devise plans for the establishment in the City of New-York of a historical museum, where persons or organizations can deposit perfect safety relics of Revolutionary or Colonial times. Among those who have been consulted and have signified their cordial approval of the movement and their willingness to co-operate therein, are the following: Mayor William L. Strong, Frederic S. Talmadge, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Gen. James M. Varnum, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Mary Vanderpool, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Judge Henry E. Howland, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, and Mrs. Donald McLean.

—The New-York Society of Colonial Dames will give a luncheon at Sherry's on March 12, when many guests will be present from other chapters throughout the United States. The pink ballroom, where the luncheon will be served, will be decorated with patriotic emblems and china and bric-a-brac loaned for the occasion.

—J. Charles Arter, who recently returned from an extended trip to Japan, entertained a large number of his friends last Saturday evening at 347 Fifth Avenue, when he gave a private view of his Japanese paintings. Among those invited were Dr. E. G. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowre Randall Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Francis Fisher Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Toppin, Mr. and Mrs. Vivanti, Mrs. Edward Wickes, Mrs. Mandelick, Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Coleman Savidge, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrett Smith, Mrs. Tillinghast, Miss Mary Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. Quintard, Kate Rolla, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tuson Yerkes, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt-Scovel, A. A. Hand, Mrs. G. D. Bleything, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, J. H. Taylor, Dr. A. W. Gardner, Mrs. J. R. Searing, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McClagg, Mrs. I. D. Archibold, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hegeman, Victor Harris, Robert V. Johnson, Miss Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ramsdell Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nathan, the Russian Consul General and Mrs. Olarovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelley, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, T. G. Heye, Mrs. S. G. Nelson, Mis Frances Ogden-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. S. N. Harkness, W. R. Hearst, Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Miss Keane, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Davies, and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke.

—Society is much interested in the exhibition of Eastern loom panels and floor coverings from the rare collection of S. B. Donchian of Hartford, Conn., which opens to-day at the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square South, and continues until Thursday. During these days the art galleries will be the rendezvous for a large number of the ultra-fashionable folk. An exhibition of this character has never been held before in New-York. In the collection are panels of almost priceless value from some of the Eastern palaces.

—The first of the series of four lectures to be given by Mrs. Milward Adams of Chicago takes place this morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, 115 East Twenty-first Street. Other lectures will take place as follows: Mrs. Van Beuren's, 21 West Fourteenth Street, Thursday, March 5; Mrs. Robert U. Johnson's, 327 Lexington Avenue, Monday, March 9; Mrs. Charles H. Eaton's, 35 West Forty-eighth Street, Thursday, March 12. The subjects will be "A Study of Tone as Used in the Singing and Conversational Voice," "Physical Training for Artistic Purposes," "Analysis and Interpretation to Acquire a Freedom in the Expression of Ideas."

—Mme. Katharine Evans Von Klenner gave her third musicale of the season at 40 Stuyvesant Street Saturday. An excellent programme was enjoyed. Lassen's "Spanish Gypsy Girl" was sung by the Viadot Cercle, Rossini's "Quis est Homo" by the Misses Maltman and Larimer, Tancredi's "Di Tanti Palpiti" by Miss Mabel Larimer, Tours's "The Three Singers" by Miss Laura Ruddle, Chaminade's "Ritournelle" by Miss Felter, "Madrigal" by the same composer and Liszt's "The Lorelei" by Mme. Von Klenner, and Rubinstein's "Die Engel" by the Misses Grust and Gravenhurst. Miss Phipps, a pupil of Joseffy, played a number of selections on the piano, and her artistic work was loudly applauded. PATRIARCH.

New Presbyterian Pastor Installed.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Douglas, formerly connected with the Romayne Presbyterian Mission, at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue, was installed last night as pastor of the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church, which is situated between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The new pastor succeeds the Rev. A. D. King, who retired a few months ago. Dr. Sheerer presided at the installation ceremony, and Dr. G. Chambers of the Calvary Presbyterian Church preached a sermon on "Presbyterianism." The address of welcome to Dr. Douglas, was made by Dr. Sanderson. Dr. Stitt addressed the congregation on their duty to the new pastor.

W. J. Scanlon Said to be Dying.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 1.—William J. Scanlon, the comedian, is reported to be dying at the Bloomingdale Asylum.

He now recognizes only two persons—his wife and his physician—and it is said that he can not possibly recover from this last attack.

CLEARED OF ITS DEBTS

Sands Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Gives Thanks.

SEVERAL SPECIAL SERVICES HELD

Its Jubilation Was Joined in by Prominent Clergymen and Laymen from Other Churches.

The thanksgiving service held at the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clark and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, were of a most interesting character. The services were held to give thanks for the cancellation of the entire mortgage indebtedness on the church building.

It was expected that the mortgage would be burned publicly, but, owing to the great jubilation, the committee having the matter in charge overlooked the mortgage, and consequently it was not burned. The church was crowded at all the services, and the greatest interest was manifested by the members of the congregation.

Many persons were attracted to the services by the invitation that had been published. This invitation read as follows:

Having, by the favor of God and the assistance of our friends, canceled the entire mortgage indebtedness of church and parsonage, amounting to $13,000, the Official Board of the church unitedly feel that a day of special thanksgiving is appropriate and should be observed. They therefore invite all to whom these invitations shall come, with their friends, to meet and worship with us on Sunday, March 1, 1896, and join with us in grateful acknowledgment of mercies received.

The Rev. D. A. Jordan, pastor of the church, had been untiring in his work, and by his efforts the money was raised and the debt of $13,000 canceled.

The services began in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, when an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, the resident Bishop of the district in which the Sands Street Church it situated. The usual services of the Sabbath school were held in the afternoon, and several men who were greatly interested in the church work made short addresses.

A layman's platform meeting was held at 2:45 o'clock, at which J. J. Barnier, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. There were short addresses by John E. Searles, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, C. F. Jones, George Meade, A. W. Parker, and John French.

At this service ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney related the story of the work that had been performed in obtaining the money and paying the debt. "It was quite a large undertaking," he said, "and the Trustees felt highly elated over their success, and wanted to thank those who had assisted in canceling the indebtedness."

There were exercises in the evening, at which the Rev. Dr. C. H. Wing presided. He had been formerly pastor of the church, and was greatly elated over the success that had attended the Rev. Mr. Jordan and his friends in freeing the church from debt.

Addresses were made by the Presiding Bishop, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Merrill, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Agar of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall spoke of the work that the Sands Street Memorial Church has been doing in the lower part of the city, and in eulogistic terms of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jordan.

The Rev. Mr. Jordan has been ably assisted in the work of paying the mortgage on the church property by the Board of Trustees, consisting of J. J. Barnier, President; D. D. Whitney, Treasurer; W. H. Woodward, Secretary; Lowrie Somerville, A. B. Thorn, Daniel E. Phillips, F. B. Beers, W. R. Hegeman, and Alfred Dredge.

The Stewards of the church are J. J. Barnier, A. L. Schultz, W. R. Hegeman, Harry Daily, Gerald Whitney, W. R. Rastrick, E. P. Hogins, Jason Moore, L. T. Schultz, C. C. Cobb, and R. H. Hunt.

Alfred Dredge, W. H. Woodward, and Richard Bunce are class leaders; Harry Daily and Mrs. Mary Slater are Superintendents of the Sunday schools, R. H. Hunt is the President of the Epworth League, and Mrs. Gerald Whitney is President of the Ladies' Union.

A Southern View of Blue and Gray.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

It is now said that the great blue and gray parade that was to have come off in New-York City July 4 will not come off at all. We are very glad of it. When the blue and gray fraternize, it should be in citizens' clothes, and there is no need to "parade" their fraternity. There is such a thing as protesting too much. There is always an air of make-believe about these ostentatious displays of brotherly love, these sloppings-over of maudlin patriotism and theatrical handshakes across the bloody chasm. If there has been a real and genuine reconciliation between North and South, let us just take it for granted, and say no more about it. If a sentiment of mutual respect and esteem has sprung up, the proper thing is to just let it grow. In the meanwhile there is a whole lot of hard work that may profitably engage our attention.

Will Try to Defeat Lexow Bill.

The Republican Assemblymen from Kings County, with the exception of Assemblyman Wilson, held a meeting at Assemblyman Audett's home, 411 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to consider the bills affecting Brooklyn that have been or may be introduced in the Legislature.

The Lexow Consolidation bill was considered, and after a full discussion, the Assemblymen pledged themselves unanimously to use every effort in their power to defeat the bill.

In order to do this, they will have introduced during the coming week amendments calling for a referendum or a re-submission of the question to the people.

Convention of Ahawath Israel.

The sixth annual convention of the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Ahawath Israel was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in New Irving Hall by Grand Master L. Bieber. There were present 200 delegates, representing 68 lodges from New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The report of the Executive Committee was then read. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: Grand Master—Anton Moschcowitz; First Deputy Grand Master—S. Friedman; Second Deputy Grand Master—Max Vigdor; Grand Treasurer—Daniel Sommer; Grand Secretary—Leopold Herman; Grand Messenger—W. Boemerwald; Endowment Treasurer—A. Gottlieb. The convention adjourned until this evening at 7 o'clock.

Tried to Enter a Laundry.

Thomas Bell of 258 West Thirty-second Street and Thomas Cassidy of 227 West Thirty-second Street, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, were arrested yesterday afternoon while trying to break into Charley Lew's laundry, at 449 Seventh Avenue.

On the way to the station house one of the prisoners escaped from the policeman who had arrested them, but was captured before he had gone far.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A PLACE WHERE TRADE IS ALWAYS GOOD.

We are busy all the year round.

In Spring and Fall, because everybody seems to want furniture then. In the so-called "dull months," because we dispose of left-over, discontinued patterns at bargain prices, to make room for new goods. The economical shopper, just now, should make up a full housekeeping outfit of the remnants. Some upholstered pieces marked very low because slightly shopworn.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Extract from a fashion Journal.

A Prince Albert should be worn with a white shirt, standing collar, four-in-hand, and a Silk Hat.

If you can afford a dress suit you certainly should afford a Prince Albert.

If only one of the two, the choice should be a Prince Albert.

A Prince Albert can be worn wherever a dress suit is worn and where a dress suit would be impossible.

Coat and vest of diagonal worsted, serge-lined $20 and $22; black and Oxford mixed cheviots, silk-lined to buttonholes $25, $30 and $32.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The twenty-fourth special musical service at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, took place last night. Sterndale Bennett's oratorio, "The Woman of Samaria," was sung. The choir was in good form, particularly the boys. The solo numbers also were well rendered, especially the treble solos, "I Will Love Thee" being sung with great sweetness. The one tenor solo was in the very competent hands of Percy Blandford. The whole work was under the direction of Clement R. Gale, the organist and choirmaster.

—The regular March meeting of the Princeton Club of New-York will be held at the Hotel Brunswick Thursday evening, March 12, at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. W. F. Magie, Ph. D., will speak on Princeton topics, especially as to the development of the Roentgen rays, their application to photography, and its medical possibilities, illustrated by lantern slides and practical experiments, including actual photography.

—Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, will lecture next Wednesday evening at Chickering Hall on "The Caribbean Sea." The lecture was given before the Geographical Society of Washington and the Union League of Philadelphia, and its next delivery will be a compliment to Lafayette Post by its Commander.

—The body of James Cauall was found in the North River, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, yesterday. He was an employe on the barge Ella C. Maguire, lying at that pier, and is supposed to have fallen overboard.

—The Eastern Company announces that a mail opportunity is offered for telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, and Mogador by steamer leaving Tangier at 3 P. M. to-morrow. Telegrams should leave New-York to-day.

—William, the five-year-old son of John Rothman, of 1,731 Second Avenue, was instantly killed at his home yesterday afternoon by a fall from the fire escape at the fourth floor.

—A. Harold Symmons withdrew from the "Shop Girl" company Saturday night. He has been engaged by Rudolph Aronson to appear with the "Gentleman Joe" company.

—James Gordon Bennett has reduced the price of The Evening Telegram, which is the evening edition of The Herald, to 1 cent. The reduction will take effect Monday.

—The quarterly statements of the Home Bank, New-York, and the Bank of New-Amsterdam of the City of New-York will be found in another column.

—A regular meeting of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union will be held this evening at Grocers' Hall, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street.

—The Rev. Dr. Maynard will lecture on "Italian Cathedrals" at the residence of Mrs. Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afterno

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GERMANY'S NAVAL PLANS

The Emperor Wants an Increased Appropriation for War Ships.

AN ALLEGED INSULT FROM ENGLAND

Mr. Goschen's Disparaging Remark—American Barley for Germany—Friedmann's Arrest.

BERLIN, March 1.—Upon the resumption of the discussion of the Sugar bill in the Reichstag to-morrow, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, will make an announcement that the Governments of the Southern German States and their representatives will offer no opposition to the proposed alterations of the law, but, on the contrary, some of them are willing to support a measure fixing a premium even higher than that proposed. Bavaria, however, continues to oppose the bill, but the probabilities are that, despite this oppposition, the bill will pass.

The emphatic declarations recently made by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government has no intention of making any increased demands for the purpose of strengthening the navy, have failed to convince members of any political party that the idea of the enlargement of the navy has been abandoned.

It is clearly understood that the Emperor is determined to obtain an enlarged naval estimate, and the hope is entertained in official quarters that the disclosures in regard to the British naval plans made by George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty in his speech at Lewes, together with his insulting allusions to Germany, will so thoroughly excite the indignation and resentment of the members of the Reichstag as to cause them to grant any increase of the naval estimates that may be demanded.

Millions for Warships.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen is authority for the statement that the Alt Deutsche Verein, with the approval of the Emperor and the highest naval authorities and experts of the empire, propose to demand a vote of 200,000,000 marks for the construction of new warships, and if the Reichstag refuses to authorize the grant, the Ministry will be dismissed and the Reichstag dissolved.

In the meantime the heat in the highest political atmosphere against England is becoming intensified. In an interview upon the subject with a representative of The United Press yesterday a prominent German diplomat defined the situation briefly as follows:

England Must Fight.

"England," he said, "is rapidly approaching a state in which she must fight for her position as an Empire. Germany has no ill-feeling toward Great Britain, and has no wish to see her dismembered, but the other nations, now seeing her weak points everywhere on the globe, think the time has come to square up England's old accounts. Germany won't initiate the fight, nor has she any desire to make an anti-English alliance. On the contrary, she will stand aloof and let England demonstrate that she is still entitled to the supremacy she claims. "These may be tall words, but they echo the exact opinion of the Emperor and the leading statesmen of Germany, who have arrived at the conclusion that England must soon prove that she possesses her supposed vitality as a great power."

The Arrest of Friedmann.

The arrest of the absconding Berlin lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, in Bordeaux yesterday, is now the absorbing topic of interest and discussion in Berlin. Friedmann, after leaving Berlin traveled from point to point through Europe in company with a Berlin woman, but in spite of this fact and the other scandalous and criminal acts of the lawyer, the press treat the couple as though they were the most reputable persons in the land.

Since his arrest, Friedmann has disclosed how he disposed of the documents compromising other people which he had in his possession when he fled from Berlin. It transpires that he caused the publication in Paris of the whole of the scandalous letters, which figured in the von Kotze scandal some time ago, and caused the dismissal of that gentleman from the office of Court Chamberlain.

No publisher would dare to reproduce the letters in Germany, as they are too disgusting to bear reading. Most of the letters are addressed to the Countess Fritz Hohenau. The Berlin Government is endeavoring to arrange some terms upon which the letters can be bought up, as, although the statements contained in them are for the most part untrue, their revelations would be altogether too overwhelming for society to withstand.

The French police have seized the entire Paris edition of the letters and turned them over to the German Embassy. For obvious reasons it is not probable that Friedmann will be extradited to Germany.

American Barley for Germany.

It is stated that a firm in Montana has contracted to ship to Germany 2,500,000 bushels of barley, and, if the venture pays the men in the deal, they will arrange to ship a much larger consignment of Minnesota barley.

The Berlin Nachrichten makes the statement that the revised decree in regard to American insurance companies shows a clause declaring that all United States companies will be locked out of Prussia unless the German companies are granted equal facilities with other companies in the United States. This implies that New-York State must repeal its recent legislation affecting German companies.

The Senate's Action on Cuba.

It is currently reported that the Emperor in an interview with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressed a desire to send a communication in regard to the American Senate's action on the Cuban question to the Queen Regent of Spain, but was dissuaded by the Chancellor from doing so. No clearly defined opinion can be obtained as to how the official press will be directed to treat the matter, but the belief is almost general in Government circles that a strong pro-Spanish bias will be assumed.

The Monetary Question.

In an article on the subject of bimetallism the Vossische Zeitung asserts that the want of harmony in the English Cabinet encourages the hope that the monetary question will be reopened. Beyond printing vaguely-worded allegations that George N. Curzon, the British Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, have quarreled over the negotiations for a monetary agreement, the papers concerned in the debate of the question are all at sea, but diatribes even upon this matter are made vehicles for the conveyance of abuse of England and English politicians. The Tageblatt, in euphuistic phraseology, intimates that Mr. Balfour is no speaker of the truth, and the Vossische Zeitung says that the English Government has given Mr. Balfour the lie, an experience which has not before fallen to the lot of a Minister within the memory of man.

The Government Accused.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, prints a violent article, which it is expected will cause the seizure of the paper and the prosecution of its editors. The article accuses the Government of creating an administration in Germany upon the procedure and conditions prevailing in Turkey. The article avoids making a personal criticism of the Kaiser, but covers its attack upon him and the Government generally with insinuations, declaring that the growth of free life is necessary to national expansion.

Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, who was recently elected President of the German Colonial Association, declares that he has knowledge that England will be forced to evacuate Egypt within the month of March. Dr. Peters's petrel, however, does not always indicate a storm.

Prices Going Upward.

The feature of the political and commercial situation during the past week has been an unbroken rise in prices and slow but sure Boerse and trade movements. The rumors of war have not touched the dealing on the Boerse, and the trade reports are mostly favorable. The monthly settlement on the Boerse, which was concluded Thursday, showed the Boerse to be in the best condition it has experienced for years. The stock of gold in the Reichsbank is growing rapidly, and the dividends of the banks and industrial enterprises are highly satisfactory.

A well-known Baltimore prelate, who was an intimate friend of the absconding lawyer, Fritz Friedmann, before his fall, has offered to support him and to make an attempt to effect his social redemption. If Friedmann is released in Bordeaux, as he likely will be, he will sail at once for Baltimore.

Royal Wedding Anniversary.

The Empress will go to Kreuznach in April for the purpose of taking a course of the waters. On the anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress, Feb. 27, floral offerings arrived at the Schloss in an almost uninterrupted stream throughout the day, and messages of congratulation came by telegraph and mail from all directions. On the same day the Empress Frederick gave a dinner to the foreign Ambassadors.

FIGHT IN A BROOKLYN TENEMENT.

Three Men Injured, One of Whom May Not Recover.

As the result of a row in the tenement house 155 York Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning one man received a compound depressed fracture of the skull, another received a scalp wound, and a third was severely burned. The fight began by Peter Hayes of 155 York Street and John McCarthy of 136 York Street striking John Hayes with an iron poker and a stove lid. John Hayes, who received the fracture of the skull, was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. It is feared he will not recover.

Daniel Murphy of 133 Prospect Street, who took Hayes's part, received a scalp wound, and in the general fight that ensued a kettle of boiling water was upset and fell upon Peter Hayes. All except John Hayes were locked up in the Fulton Street Station House.

Seal for Bishop-Elect Satterlee.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church and Bishop-elect of Washington, has been presented with an Episcopal seal, as a token of regard from the Churchmen's Association. The seal is of amethyst, set in gold. The face of the stone is one and a quarter inches long and upon it will be engraved the coat of arms of the new diocese, when the design shall have been determined upon. The amethyst is set in bands of gold, each of which is composed of three rods, emblematic of the Trinity, while the whole is vesica-shaped, the recognized form in use by the members of the Episcopate.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Book.

Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has issued a circular to the members of the club asking that information for the club book of 1896 be sent to him before the 10th proximo. Col. Austen wants details of all yachts owned by members in the club, and a copy of the private signal.

A CHANCE FOR THE CUBANS.

Suggestion by a Naval Officer of a Use to Which the Cruiser Canada Might Be Put.

"I notice in THE NEW-YORK TIMES today," said a naval officer who is a warm sympathizer with Cuba Friday, "a dispatch from London saying that the British Admiralty has decided to sell the cruiser Canada now attached to this station, the North American and West India station, I believe the British call it. The matter interested me considerably, as I know the vessel well, having been on board of her a number of times.

"Speaking as a private individual, I am also very much interested in the struggle of the Cubans for freedom, and the thought occurred to me that now is the opportunity of the insurgents if their leaders here are astute enough to grasp it."

The officer was asked to explain, and did so.

"Suppose," he said, "that the Junta, acting through some citizen of the United States, ascertained by cable the price wanted for the Canada, and when and where the transfer of ownership could be made. The vessel cost originally about a half million dollars, £104,500, to be exact. I suppose she could be bought now, for, say, $100,000. The middle man, who is the American citizen, you remember, informs the Junta that the purchase price is $100,000. Suppose that he receives a check for that amount and a little extra besides, to pay him for his services. He concludes the transaction, and, so far as any one knows, buys the cruiser on his own account and purely on speculation.

"There can be no objection to that. Nor would there be any official interference if the ship was brought to this port and anchored in the bay. Then if the Junta developed any sagacity or caution, it would be comparatively easy to quietly engage a crew. There are hundreds of trained ex-man-of-warsmen who could be induced to go with the vessel, and, as she would be turned over ready for service, with battery mounted and magazines filled, the rest seems to be easy. Some dark night the men could be spirited aboard from various points, and once on board and the ship under way, obstructive revenue cutters could be laughed at."

"And then?"

"Well, there would be no necessity of trying to dodge patrolling Spanish war vessels, for with a crew of ex-American bluejackets the British-built cruiser could be depended upon to send out of action any Spanish warship now in Cuban waters. The Canada is a steel cruiser of 2,380 tons, and carries a battery of ten six-inch rifles. Being now a cruising vessel, and in the regular naval service, her guns, magazines, and equipments would be in first-class order. A crew of ex-bluejackets would know how to keep them so, and, moreover, would know what to do with the guns when the time came for using them. If she had a supply of small arms and ammunition on board, she could land them at any of the unfortified ports. With plenty of arms and ammunition and an efficient man-of-war in her service, the Cubans would soon drive the Spaniards into the sea."

"But the legal aspect of the case?"

That I am not competent to speak upon at length. It would certainly have a legal aspect, I suppose. There was one in the Alabama case, but it did not come up until the vessel had got to sea, and it was not settled until the Confederacy had lost its fight against the Union. And she afforded more aid to the Confederacy than a hundred thousand trained soldiers would have done."

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF JOHN BUNYAN.

Owned by Adele Bolton and More than 200 Years Old.

Thomas Whittaker, a book publisher, has on exhibition in his establishment in the Bible House an original portrait of John Bunyan, which was painted probably 204 years ago. The picture was first the property of the Rev. George Whitefield, the great preacher, and is now the property of Miss Adele Bolton of Pelham Priory, Westchester.

This portrait has an interesting history and is the one from which the various engravings of the author of "Pilgrim's Progress" have been made. As to the painter of the picture, Dr. John Brown of Bedford says in his life of Bunyan: "Charles Doe, 1692, says: 'His effigy was cut in copper from an original paint, done to the life by his very good friend, a limner,'" but who this limner was the writer does not tell.

When the Rev. George Whitefield arrived in this country he was received in Savannah, Ga., by Robert Bolton, a merchant in that city, and grandfather of the present owner of the portrait. Before leaving England, Whitefield presented the picture to his friend and companion, the Rev. Cornelius Winter, who subsequently gave it to his beloved pupil, the Rev. William Jay of Bath, England, Miss Bolton's maternal grandfather. The Rev. Mr. Winter presented it in turn to the Rev. Robert Bolton in 1838, on his return to this country, and since that time it has hung in the library at Pelham Priory.

The portrait is 14 inches long by 14 inches wide, and is set in the original frame, which was once of gilt, but little of the bright appearance remains to-day in the time-stained molding. The painting which had become dim from age, was "restored" in 1890, and is in excellent condition.

Dr. Schultze Begins Work.

Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who was appointed Coroner's physician to succeed Dr. Huber, was on duty for the first time yesterday. He is a brother of ex-Coroner Schultze and lives at 166 East Sixty-fourth Street. He is about thirty years old, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1889.

YALE'S OARSMEN AT WORK

A Promising Outlook for a Fine Crew This Year.

TRAINING FOR THE HENLEY RACE

Little Doubt that the Crew Will Be Sent to England—To Get on the Water This Week.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—The candidates for the Yale 'Varsity crew have been at work for six weeks, having started on Jan. 11, and the tests that have been applied to them have been only those possible under the inadequate facilities of the tank. The men have thus far "shown up" with a surprising evenness, and it is seldom that the same men row twice together and in the same places. The management seems perfectly contented with the results thus far, and is working with all the vim that characterized the preparation for the by-one New-London race.

The coming week will be an interesting one in the history of the boating year, and its results are eagerly awaited by undergraduates. It is a matter of courtesy that the consent of the Faculty is requested before that of the university body, and the officials of the college seem to be in no hurry to reach a decision. It is well known that there is an element at the head of the institution that frowns upon the proportion athletic affairs are assuming, and that will hardly look upon this latest suggestion with too favoring an eye. There are not many, however, who seriously suppose that the Faculty will disapprove. Yale has a peculiar way of being unanimous upon a subject, and it is seldom that undergraduates and professors do not walk hand in hand, and about the decision of the proposed university mass meeting there can be little doubt.

While it may be true that the undergraduate body is not greatly excited by the proposition, whatever comment there has been has not been adverse. Yale has been tried several times before, and has always loyally stood by her athletic representatives. And, though the action of the officials has by no means been conclusive, there is no question that they have publicly indorsed the idea. In this connection, the famous controversy over the undergraduate rule that occupied so large a share of public attention three years ago, is instructive. It hardly seems probable that if the university stood by its managers then that it will not do the same to-day.

If all the preliminaries are settled, will Yale win? This is one of those interesting questions which it is quite essential to discuss, and which are actively discussed on the campus. The one point in Yale's favor is that the college has entered the regatta at all. Yale men are wont to call attention to the fact that the college is not given to entering contests for the sole purpose of being defeated, and it may therefore be assumed that the Yale management consider that there is a faint gleam of victory ahead. It is thought that "Bob" Cook is likely to know what he is about and that he carefully weighed all chances of the result before he counseled the step. It may therefore be considered that he has announced his confidence in Yale's making a creditable showing. This confidence is echoed by the undergraduate body.

It is surely a year of athletic uncertainties, and this state of affairs extends to the selection of the eight fortunate young men who will probably go to Henley. There is always, of course, more or less doubt as to who will occupy the various positions, but this condition seems unduly emphasized this year. It is said that the place of a single man is not secure, with the exception of Capt. Treadway himself, who is one of the finest oarsmen as well as one of the finest men that have been at Yale for many a day. Every time the crew enters the tank, the make-up is usually changed, and the versatility of the athletes who are changed from place to place with no apparent effect upon the net result is surprising. They all seem to row about the same. The candidates have now been narrowed down to twenty, and of these there is as yet no apparent choice.

Who will be the eight men, therefore, is a question that keeps the college world guessing. Even the veterans of last years' eight do not seem to be very much superior to their new rivals. Cross, of last year's crew, has dropped out of the race altogether. He has rowed successfully for three years and played football for four, and during this time has hardly found sufficient opportunity to give his studies the attention they deserve. In view of the large number of candidates and evident sufficiency of good material, he has therefore decided to give his final college year to more gentle pursuits. He will not, therefore, occupy his customary seat in the boat, and even the allurements of an English race have not shaken his resolution.

During the past week the candidates have been putting in some hard work, but no striking results have been apparent. The men have become so mixed up that there hardly seems any certainty about any position. They have been changed from one place to another with the utmost irregularity, but with no strikingly varying results. One set of men has been put in the boat and rowed for an hour, and their positions entirely reversed, with no apparent difference. This, of course, may be owing to a large extent to the fact that the men are still at work in the tank, and is more or less a common experience under the present restricted facilities. There is no doubt that the present management of the crew does not look upon the stationary boat with the favor it has met with in years past. One of the members of this year's crew said that it was impossible to do anything until the men got out into the harbor.

"Oh, the tank is well enough," he said, "but to test the genuine oarsmen you must get out into real water. Most any one can take an oar and slug away in the stationary boat, but as soon as we get into the harbor a change is immediately seen. The movement of the boat, the waves, the wind, and a thousand and one things contribute to making a more thorough trial of a man's power. As soon as we get into the harbor, therefore, I think we shall see a change. The men are all rowing so evenly now that it seems impossible to discriminate, but I hardly think we shall have that difficulty as soon as we get into real, live water."

"When do you expect to get into the harbor?" he was asked.

"Just as soon as the weather conditions will permit. Last year we were out there by this time and had done considerable work. But there has been too much ice this year. We shall get down to the boathouse as soon as the harbor clears out, which I think will be toward the end of next week. We are all looking forward to getting out into the open air in a few weeks, and we are all mighty anxious to. When we do, you will see a change in the candidates."

The same experienced oarsman was asked to give a general criticism of the crew and its prospects. He said: "There are as yet no genuinely green men on the crew, and the customary freshman phenomenon has not yet put in an appearance. It does not look as though he would. All the men have been rowing at least a year, either on the university or the class crews. Treadway, Beard, Longacre, and Langford are the veterans, and will unquestionably remain at their places this year. The most general criticism is that it is a heavier crew than Yale has had for many a day. And when you have a heavy crew you have an uncertain quantity on your hands. It is apt to be a dangerous thing to manage. It is likely to turn out any way and to do any surprising thing. If it is good, it is apt to be very good; but if it is bad, nothing can be worse. I don't like the idea of a heavy crew, and I think this is the most discouraging part of our prospects. It is, of course, too early to judge. Wait until about a month, and we can tell more about it. There will probably be little change made in our preparation for the Henley race in case we go to England. We shall use the same old Cook stroke, and the same methods of training will be pursued. We shall, of course, have to condense ourselves; the course will be but a mile and a half instead of the four miles to which we have been accustomed. We shall have to make the stroke a little higher and pull ourselves through the water a little faster. This, however, is about the only change we shall make. The chance of winning the race depends upon our power to do this."

Though there seems to be but little choice in the twenty candidates, yet the Captain and coaches have selected eight men whom they call the "first crew," and who are used as a working basis for the rest. This crew, with the measurement taken on Wednesday, is as follows:

Name.	Position.	Class.	Weight.	Age.
Langford	Stroke.	97 S.	175	19
Treadway, (Capt.)	7	96	173	21
Longacre	6	96	181	22
Bailey	5	97	174	22
Rodgers	4	98	189	21
Beard	3	96	182	20
Brown	2	96	171	23
Miller	1	97	162	21

The average weight is, therefore, 176. The average weight last year on the day of the race was 174½. It will therefore be seen that the first crew to-day has an average weight of a pound and a half more than last year's crew. There are of course a great many daily changes made in the above crew, and it is seldom that they row together as above, or in the same places. Langford does not always keep his place at stroke, Campbell, who is seven pounds lighter, frequently performing the duties. There seems little question, however, that Langford will get the position, as his experience makes him almost indispensable. Pattison, '97, rows at seven when Treadway is otherwise engaged, and as a consequence rows there most of the time. Sutphin, '97, frequently takes Longacre's place at six. No one seems to be showing up particularly well for five, but Mills, '97S, is doing well at two. Connley, '96, frequently takes a hand at four in place of Rodgers, and is doing very good work. Sutphin and Whitney also occasionally try their skill at one, thereby making Miller's position a not over secure one.

Langford is the man who so successfully stroked the crew at New-London last year, and there seems little question that he will lead the men at Henley if the desired race takes place. He is what oarsmen delight in calling a "natural oar," for a genuine oarsman is no more made than a poet. He is a little heavier at present than he was last year, but he has plenty of time to train down. Treadway at seven is, of course, above criticism. He has rowed for three years, and always as an expert. He is one of the most interesting men personally who have been at Yale for many years. He is one of those men at Yale who come with absolutely no pull, and work themselves up to the top by the sheer force of ability and attractiveness of personality. He is one of the most popular Captains the crew has had in many years, and there can be no doubt that under him the men will work with all their might.

Longacre is another veteran. This is his fifth year at college, and during that time he has been a prominent oarsman. He has rowed in the crew for four years, and this will make his fifth. His long experience therefore makes him a valuable man. He has always been rather slow, but pulls a good, powerful oar. Bailey is the most promising of the new men. He rows in good form, and seems on a fair way to a place in the boat. Rodgers has had a great deal of experience on the football field, and seems on the road to a similar success in the boat. He is the most powerful of all the candidates, but, as is customary with big men, is inclined to be awkward. He is constantly improving, however. Beard is another veteran. He has always rowed in good form, and seems to be showing up this year in his old style. He is a short man, but very powerful.

Brown is said not to be an ideal man for two. He has had a great deal of experience, though he has rowed little at Yale. He was a crack oarsman at St. Paul's, and has done a little college work on his class crew. He is a very strong man, and is thought to stand a good chance for a position. Miller at one is one of last year's substitutes. He has done a good deal of creditable work on his class crew and is a powerful man.

The management is somewhat discouraged at the apparent scarcity of coaches this year. Of course, "Bob" Cook takes a keen interest and has signified his intention of coming up at least once in two weeks. He will probably be on hand oftener. He is, in a certain sense, responsible for the Henley idea, and will therefore do his best, that the result may be satisfactory. Hartwell will also be on hand frequently, as will Capt. Johnson of the '94 crew. Beyond this, there seems to be a scarcity of coaches. The training table will be started about the 20th of March. The men will eat at Mrs. Sykes's this year, instead of the old place, at 1,089 Chapel Street. It is found that the change will be less expensive.

WRECKED THE BARBER'S SHOP

Judges and Attendants at the Yorkville Court Are Mourning the Loss of Razors and Mugs.

A burglar entered the barber's shop of Joseph Wanner, at 160 East Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning. The money loss to the barber was slight, but there is much excitement in the Yorkville district over the loss of mugs and razors.

The news of the robbery was carried across the street to the Yorkville Court early yesterday morning, and there was consternation in the courtroom. The burglar or burglars, after carrying away all the valuable property in the place, smashed the mirrors and furniture.

Keeper Lynch of the Yorkville Prison was in the crowd which rushed across the street. In one of the compartments he had kept a mug for more than two years. On the outside of the mug was Lynch's photograph. The mug was not stolen, but the picture was beyond recognition.

Elias G. Levy, a lawyer, was in the crowd which surveyed the wreck in the shop. Among the goods stolen were two razors which had been given to Levy by his father.

Judge McKeon of the Yorkville Civil Court made a hasty scramble over the débris in search of his mug and brush. He said he was not particular about the mug, but he valued the brush because it had a silver handle with his name on it. The brush was missing, but the Judge found pieces of the mug.

Barber Wanner discovered the robbery when he opened the shop early yesterday morning. He immediately notified the police.

High Class Fiction

During the next six months **THE NEW-YORK TIMES** will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length. The list of writers includes:

OWEN WISTER, MARY E. WILKINS,
ANTHONY HOPE, A. CONAN DOYLE,
IAN MACLAREN, STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
BRET HARTE, FRANK R. STOCKTON,
J. M. BARRIE, BEATRICE HARRADEN,
AMELIA E. BARR, GRANT ALLEN,
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
AND MANY OTHERS.

Beginning To-day with "Flore,"

by the young English story-writer,

STANLEY J. WEYMAN,

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by

SIR WALTER BESANT AND WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK, W. W. JACOBS, CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

LABORERS OF NEW-YORK

Commissioner Dowling Reports as to Wages and Working Time.

INCREASE IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Improvement in Compensation—Women as Toilers—Statistics as to Idleness—Wants of Unions.

ALBANY, March 1.—Labor Commissioner Thomas J. Dowling has completed his report for 1895, and will submit it to the Legislature Monday evening. It is the thirteenth annual report of the New-York Bureau of Statistics of Labor. To a great extent it is a compilation of data collected from the labor organizations of the State, as to wage rates and working time, number of members, employed and unemployed, and other details relating to labor. Extensive investigations were made last year concerning the conditions prevailing in the bakeshops of the State, tenement house cigarmaking, and the operation of the mechanics' lien law, life and limb law, and the eight-hour and prevailing-rate-of-wages law, and the results of these inquiries appear in the report.

The tabular statement of the membership of the various labor organizations that have reported to the bureau shows a material growth in their numerical strength within the year ending July 1, 1895.

On July 1, 1894, there were 157,197 members in 860 labor organizations in the State. The greater portion of these 860 unions added 15,418 members to their lists during the year covered by the inquiry, while in the same period 67 new organizations were formed, with a membership of 7,618, making a total in 927 unions and assemblies, on July 1, 1895, of 180,231 members—an increase of 23,034, or 14.65 per cent.

Later reports from the above-mentioned organizations indicate that in the latter half of 1895 they gained some 20,000 members. In addition to this, it is estimated that there are 25,000 members attached to the unions that have failed to respond to the bureau's schedule, together with those that were organized since July last, showing that in the State there are at the present time more than 225,000 organized wage earners.

The figures contained in the table devoted to workingwomen demonstrate that on July 1, 1894, there were 7,484 women members in 73 organizations, while on the same date of 1895 the returns from 90 unions showed a female membership of 10,102—a gain of 2,614, or 34.9 per cent.

In the recapitulation as to the increase and decrease in wages and the relative working hours, as compared with the report of 1894, the report for the year 1895 shows some improvement. In 198 trades and callings 112 separate organizations report an increase in wages, 70 a decrease, 704 report no change, while 41 did not state the wage rates. As to the working time in the same number of occupations, 13 organizations report an increase, 68 a decrease, 789 report no change, while 52 did not answer the question relative to hours of labor.

It is stated by 786 organizations that in July, 1894, 107,837 members were employed, 4,737 of whom were women; while for July, 1895, 848 organizations report that 132,260 members, including 6,876 women, were at work. These figures signify that 75.57 per cent. of the members of the unions referred to were at work in July, 1894, while in the corresponding month of 1895, 80.38 per cent. of the members were employed.

As returned by 479 organizations, 34,861 members were idle in July, 1894, 2,122 of the number being women, and 487 unions inform the bureau that in July, 1895, there were 32,277 members, of whom 2,620 were women, out of employment. The percentage of unemployed members in July, 1894, was 24.43, while in July, 1895, it was 19.62.

According to the information received, nearly all the trade callings of the State propose new legislation for their benefit, or suggest amendments to the existing labor laws that will improve the condition of the wage earners in various occupations.

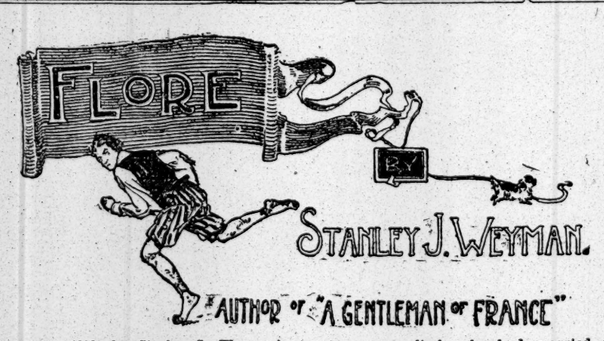
A sample of the wants and suggestions follows: The New-York East Side Furniture Store Workers' Union wants remedial legislation "to prevent the slavery of present customs, whereby salesmen and clerks are compelled to labor fourteen to sixteen hours daily, when the same work can be accomplished in ten hours," and the Troy Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, No. 36, desires "a law with a penalty so severe as to compel all merchants to close their stores on Sundays, as the clerks have to work half a day that day with no increase in wages."

A bill has been drafted to cover all the material objections of the present mechanics' lien law of this State, and is now before the Legislature. By its provisions many of the evils complained of at the investigation have been obliterated, and, if the bill passes, will give wage earners better protection and security in payment of wages due them, while at the same time those contractors or speculative builders who seek to defraud wage earners of their pay will be liable to conviction for larceny.

To give the public an idea of the manner in which tenement-house cigarmakers are compelled to live, a number of photographs were taken of the different places that were visited, and photo-engravings of the same will be printed in the bureau's regular report.

Dr. J. W. Elliot Buried.

The funeral of Dr. James Woodward Elliot, who for nearly fifty years practiced medicine in this city, was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 153 West Fourteenth Street. The burial was in Trinity Cemetery.



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PART I.

It was about a month after my marriage—and third clerk to the most noble the Bishop of Beauvais, and even admitted on occasions to write in his presence and prepare his minutes, who should marry, if I might not?—it was about a month after my marriage, I say, Monsieur, that the thunderbolt, to which I have referred, fell and shattered my fortunes. I rose one morning—they were firing guns for the victory of Rocroy, I remember, so that it must have been eight weeks or more after the death of the late King, and the glorious rising of the sun of France—and who so happy as I? A Summer morning, Monsieur, and bright, and I had all I wished. The river as it sparkled and rippled against the piers of the Pont Neuf far below, the wet roofs that twinkled under our garret window, were not more brilliant than my lord's fortunes, and as is the squirrel so is the tail. Of a certainty, I was happy that morning. I thought of the little hut under the pinewood at Gabas, and my father cobbling by the unglazed window, his nightcap on his bald head and his face plastered where the sherd had slipped, and I puffed out my cheeks to think that I had climbed so high. High? How high might not a man climb who had married the daughter of the Queen's under porter, and had sometimes the ear of my lord, the Queen's minister? My lord of Beauvais, in whom all men saw the coming master of France! My lord whose stately presence beamed on a world still chilled by the dead hand of Richelieu!

But that morning—that very morning—I was to learn that who climbs may fall. I went below at the usual hour; at the usual hour Monseigneur left, attended, for the Council; presently all the house was in an uproar. My lord had returned and called for Prosper. I fancied that I caught even then something ominous in the sound of my name as it passed from lip to lip, and I hastened, scared, to the chamber. But fast as I went, I did not go fast enough; one thrust me on this side, another on that. The steward cursed me, the head clerk stormed at me, the secretary waited for me at the door, and seizing me by the neck ran me into the room. "In, rascal, in!" he growled in my ear, "and I hope your skin may pay for it!"

Naturally, by this time I was quaking. Monseigneur's looks finished me. He stood in the middle of the chamber, gnawing the nails of his left hand, and scowled at me, his handsome face pale and sullen. "Yes," he said, curtly, "that is the fellow!"

"Wretch!" the head clerk cried, seizing me by the ear and twisting it until I fell on my knees. "Imbecile! Or more likely he did it on purpose."

"Bribed!" said the secretary.

"He should be hung up!" the steward cried truculently, "before he does further mischief. And if my lord will give the word—"

"Silence!" the Bishop said, with a dark glance at me. "What does he plead?"

The head clerk twisted my ear until I screamed. "Ingrate!" he cried. "Do you hear His Grace speak to you? Answer!"

"My lord," I cried, piteously, "I have done nothing! Nothing!"

"Nothing?" half a dozen echoed. "Nothing!" the head clerk added, brutally. "Nothing, and you added a cipher to the census of Paris! Nothing, and your lying pen led my lord to sate the population to be five millions instead of five hundred thousand! Nothing, and you sent his Grace's Highness to the Council to be corrected by low clerks and people, and made a laughing stock for the Cardinal and"—

"Silence!" said the Bishop, fiercely. "Enough! Take him away and"—

"Hang him!" cried the steward.

"No, rascal; but have him to the courtyard, and let the grooms flog him through the gates. And have a care," he continued, addressing me, "that I do not see your face again, or it will be worse for you."

I flung myself down, and would have appealed against the sentence, but the Bishop, between rage and discomfiture, was pitiless, and before I could utter three words a dozen officious hands plucked me up and were thrusting me to the door. Outside worse things awaited me. A shower of kicks and cuffs and blows rained upon me; vainly struggling and shrieking, and seeking still to gain his ear, I was hustled along the passage to the courtyard, and there, dragged amid brutal jeers and laughter to the fountain, and flung in. When I scrambled out, they thrust me back again and again, until trembling with cold and rage I at last evaded them, only to be hunted round the yard with leathers and bridles that cut like knives, and drew a scream at every stroke. I doubled like a hare; more than once I knocked half a dozen men down; but I was fast growing exhausted, when some one more prudent or less cruel than his fellows, opened the gates and I darted into the street.

I was sobbing with rage and pain, dripping, ragged, and barefoot—some rogue had prudently drawn off my shoes in the scuffle. It was a wonder that I was not attacked and chased through the streets. Fortunately, opposite my lord's gates opened the mouth of a little alley. I plunged into it, and in the first dark corner dropped exhausted and lay panting in the mud. I who had risen so happily a few hours before! I who had climbed so high! I who had a wife new-married in my garret home!

I Darted into the Street.

I do not know how long I lay there, now cursing the jealousy of the clerks, who would have flayed me to save themselves, and now the cruelty of the grooms, who thought it fine sport to whip a scholar. But the first tempest of passion had spent itself, when a woman—not the first whom my plight had attracted, but the others had merely shrugged their shoulders and passed on—paused before me. "What a white skin!" she cried, making great eyes at me. And then: "You are not a street-prowler. How came you here, my lad?"

I was silent, ashamed to meet her gaze.

She stood a moment staring at me curiously. Then: "Better go home," she said, shaking her head sedately, "or those who have robbed you may end by worse. I doubt not this is what comes of raking and night work. Go home, my lad," she repeated, and went on her way.

Home! The word raised new thoughts; I scrambled to my feet. I had a home—the Bishop might deprive me of it; but I had also a wife, from whom God only could separate me. I felt a sudden fire run through me at thought of her, and of all I had suffered since I left her arms; and with new boldness I turned, and, sore and aching as I was, stumbled back to the place of my shame.

The steward and two or three of his underlings were standing in the gateway, and saw me come up, and began to jeer. The high gray front of Monseigneur's hotel, three sides of a square, towered up behind them; the steward sprawled his feet apart and set his hands to his stout sides, and jeered at me. "Here is the lame leper from the Cour des Miracles!" he cried. "Have a care or he will give you the evil!"

"Good Sir, the swill tub is open," cried another. "Help yourself!"

A third spat at me and bade me begone for a pig. The passers—there were always a knot of gazers opposite my lord of Beauvais's palace in those days, when he had the Queen's ear and bade fair to succeed Richelieu—stayed to stare.

"I want my goods!" I said, trembling.

"Your goods!" the steward answered, swelling out his brawny chest, and smiling at me over it. "Your goods, indeed! Begone, and be thankful you have escaped so well!"

"Give me my things from my room," I said, stubbornly, and I tried to enter.

He moved sideways so as to block the passage. "Your goods? They are Monseigneur's," he said.

"My wife, then!"

He winked. "Your wife," he said. "Well, true, she is not Monseigneur's. But she will do for me." And with a coarse laugh he winked again at the crowd.

At that the pent-up rage I had stemmed so long broke out. He stood a head taller than I, but with a scream I sprang at his throat, and, with the very surprise of the attack, got him down and beat his face with my fists. His fellows, as soon as they recovered from their astonishment, tore me off; but by that time I had so marked him that the blood poured down his face. He scrambled to his feet, panting and furious, his oaths tripping over one another.

"To the Châtelet with him!" he cried,

With a Scream I Sprang at His Throat

spitting out a tooth and glaring at me through the mud on his face. "He shall swing for this! He tried to break in! I call you to witness he tried to break in!"

"Ay, to the Châtelet! To the Châtelet!" cried the crowd, siding with the stronger party. He was my lord of Beauvais's steward; I was a gutter-snipe and dangerous. A dozen hands held me tightly, yet not so tightly but that, a coach passing at that moment and driving us all to the wall, I managed by a jerk—I was desperate by this time, and fierce as a wildcat—to snatch myself loose, and in a second was speeding down St. Antoine with the hue and cry behind me.

I have said I was desperate. In an hour the world was changed for me. In an hour I had broken with every tradition of safe and modest life; and from a sleek scribe become a ragged outlaw flying through the streets. I saw the gallows, I felt already the lash sink like molten lead into the quivering back. I forgot all the danger, I lived only on my feet, and with them made superhuman efforts. Fortunately, the light was failing, and in the first dash I distanced the pack by a dozen yards; passing the front of the Palais Royal so swiftly that the Queen's guards, though they ran out at the alarm, were too late to intercept me. Thence I strained instinctively, and, with the cry of pursuit in my ears, toward the old bridge, intending to cross to the Cité, where I knew all the lanes; but the bridge was alarmed: the Châtelet seemed to yawn for me—they were just lighting the brazier in front of the gloomy pile—and doubling back, while the air roared with shouts of warning, I shot by my pursuers and sped down the narrow Rue de la Chaussée, with the hue and cry hard at my heels.

I had no plan now—only terror added wings to my feet, and the end of that street gained, I darted blindly down another, and yet another, with straining chest and legs that began to fail, and always in my ears the yells that rose around me as fresh pursuers joined in the chase. Still I kept ahead—I was even gaining. Another turn, and, with night thickening, I might hope to escape, if I could baffle those who from time to time—but in a half-hearted way,

YALE LYCEUM IS TO GO

Probability that the Structure Will Be Pulled Down.

A NEW PLAN TO HELP THE LIBRARY

Sophomore Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Resolution on Arbitration—Scare on the Campus.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.—The students who have been rooming in the Lyceum have been notified that they will have to find rooms elsewhere next year. It is upon this statement the fact is based that the university officials have determined to pull down this famous old college structure. The history of the Lyceum is one of the most interesting in Yale College narratives. It was built in 1804, and, although by no means the oldest building on the campus, yet it is strongly bound up with the history of the college, and presents an interesting study.

President Dwight, in the first meeting of the corporation after he became President, in September, 1795, instructed the Prudential Committee to ascertain what was needed in the way of new buildings. A year later the committee reported that another building like the old chapel and a new dormitory were needed. Such were the first plans for the erection of the Lyceum and South Middle. On account of lack of funds, it was not until 1804 that the buildings were completed. The Lyceum, standing next to the old Connecticut Hall, was called "Connecticut Lyceum," while South Middle was known as "Berkeley Hall." There is a story that to some extent, before provision was made in the Lyceum for class recitations, the instruction of the college had been given to the students sitting on benches in the entries of South Middle and South College.

On the erection of the Lyceum the college library was moved from Old Chapel, where it had been forty years, to the third story of the new building. On the second story was what was known as the "Theological Chamber," where President Dwight gave instruction to the senior classes as long as he retained the Presidency. In 1824 the library was moved from the Lyceum, and the room left vacant was afterward called "The Rhetorical Chamber," being appropriated to the exercises of the Professor of Rhetoric. This room and the "Theological Chamber" were also long used for religious meetings of the college. In 1822 the college clock was moved to the Lyceum. The records give accounts of penalties imposed repeatedly for ringing this bell without permission. In some cases the penalty compelled the offender to be bellringer for two or more weeks, according to the gravity of the offense. In the tower entrance, for more than seventy years, was the principal bulletin board of the college. It was here that Prof. P. Kingsley was long in the habit of making his announcements with regard to "Berkeleain premiums for Latin compositions," and it was here that the miscellaneous advertisements of almost a score of generations of college students had been placarded. The Lyceum still is used for purposes for which it was originally built. Many of the freshman recitation rooms are in it, and such rooms as are not used for this purpose have been given over to the students as dwelling rooms, among whom they are in much demand on account of their size and convenience.

It is the general belief that with all the campaigning done by the college papers in behalf of increasing and strengthening the facilities of the Yale University library, many improvements will come in the near future. It is the hope of all friends of Yale. Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, one of the most prominent men in the university, comes out this week in a communication suggesting a plan for the benefit of the library that has attracted considerable attention. He says: "For the purchase and binding of books and periodicals, the library ought to have $500,000 at least. For purposes of administration, it ought to have $500,000 more. * * * If a fund were raised by a graduating class, it seems to me the interest of it should be applied not generally, but to a specific object, which should be designated by the class itself. It might be a period in history, or a period in literature, or some branch of science, or, better still, might be concentrated on some great name, whether that of a statesman, a soldier, or a man of letters."

In its celebration of Washington's Birthday, the sophomore class of Yale kept up the traditions of the past. The members assembled at the Fence early, each man equipped with an old silk or election hat and a cane. As each new man appeared he was greeted with cheers, and his classmates proceeded to "break in" his hat for him. When about seventy-five had assembled, they marched to Berkeley Oval, where there was a general combat and breaking of hats. Then a line was formed in front of Osborn Hall by the class, which had now assembled to the number of 250, and they proceeded in lockstep down town, singing "Omega Lambda Chi." The Chief of Police, at the station house on Court Street, was saluted. Then a ring was formed around the flagpole on the green, and George Washington was loudly cheered, hundreds of citizens looking on at the ceremonies. The men had their pictures taken, and wound up with another heavy battle on the campus.

There was a scare on the campus early in the week. As the students were returning from recitations about 9:30 A. M., fire was discovered in Woodbridge Hall, on what is called the north campus, occupied by Dr. R. L. Ives and G. P. Stimson, '98. A bucket brigade was organized, and the students worked with great zeal to extinguish the fire. But the flames drove out the volunteer firemen, and a fire alarm was sent in from the nearest box, in College Treasury Building. It was found necessary to put a stream on, but as the room was on the ground floor the water damage will not be very large. Much of the furniture of the room was destroyed, and the damage is estimated at about $200. The building is insured, but there was no insurance on the contents of the room. The cause of the fire is a mystery. There had been no open fire in the room for several days.

S. M. Kendrick and Edward Brooks, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania were in town this week making plans for the production of a college operatic burlesque in this city on April 22. The play to be given here is the annual production of the Mask and Wig Societies of the University of Pennsylvania, and includes a company of seventy-five members of the university, fifteen of whom are in the caste proper, and about sixty in the chorus. This play is a Napoleonic burlesque, and has been known as "No Gentleman of France." The company will appear for one night each in Boston, New-Haven, and New-York. The burlesque will be produced entirely under the direction of the members of the university, no professional coaching whatever being allowed. The company will appear here under the auspices of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, and the proceeds will be devoted to the university library.

At the general religious meeting of the university this week the question of international arbitration was discussed. Dean Wayland of the Law School presided, and the speakers were Simson E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of New-York. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "We, the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale University, an organization numbering over 1,000 in membership, believe that war is the worst method of attempting to settle international disputes. We therefore noted with pleasure the resolutions in favor of arbitrating difficulties between the United States and Great Britian have been passed by both houses of Congress and by the House of Commons. We therefore desire to press the advisability of promptly concluding some wise method of arbitration for the settlement of all differences which may arise between the two Governments and which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies." These resolutions will be forwarded to President Cleveland and Queen Victoria through William E. Dodge of New-York.

Yale University has just shown the interest which the students take in the Armenian question in a practical way. News lately came to several of them that the family of one of the Armenian students at Yale had barely escaped with their lives in one of the recent massacres, after having been robbed of all their possessions. A subscription was at once started, and in a short time the sum of $125 was subscribed for their relief. The amount was handed to the Rev. Dr. Smyth, one of the Armenian Relief Committee in this city.

The sale of some very valuable real estate to the university authorities was completed this week, two lots on York Street, about 125 feet square, having been acquired. The first lot has a frontage of 57 feet, extending back over 70 feet; adjoining this property on the south is the second lot, 65 by 135 feet. Both lots extend back to the university dining hall, and the lot on High Street on which the Peabody Museum is situated. It is understood that the university will erect a college building on the site in the Spring, but Treasurer W. W. Farnam, who effected the purchase, would make no statement regarding the purpose for which the land is to be used. The property cost about $25,000.

There is much general sorrow in college over the death of Lawrence Whitney, '96, S., who died Wednesday morning. He was very popular. His home was in this city. He had been ailing from an attack of measles, but had nearly recovered therefrom when he ventured out and suffered a relapse. Pneumonia set in, and in twenty-four hours afterward, he was dead.

HARVARD IN DEBATE.

A Contest with Trinity Club of Boston Won.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—The Harvard Union held a joint debate with the Trinity Club of Boston last Monday, and won. The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, that we indorse President Cleveland's Venezuelan message." The Harvard Union supported the affirmative, being represented by S. P. Delany, '96; C. Grilk, '98, and R. M. Alden, Gr.

Prof. F. W. Taussig delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday before the Civil Service Reform Club, on "Civil Service Reform in Its Relation to Some Social Problems."

The Massachusetts Legislature is at present pestered with anti-vivisectionists, who are trying to pass a bill. President Eliot appeared in the Boston papers with an article warmly defending vivisection in the furtherance of science.

George W. Wolcott of the Boston Chess Club played a simultaneous chess match on Wednesday with twelve Harvard players, and won eight games, losing only two. He was beaten only by Proulke and Stowell, in consultation, playing a French defense, and R. McC. Marsh in an Allgoier gambit. He played draw games with A. W. Ryder and E. E. Southard, both in centre gambits. Mr. Wolcott played four Allgoier gambits, two king's gambits straight, two king's gambits declined, two centre gambits, one Scotch game, and one French defense.

The duplicate whist tournament is now nearing completion. Four couples remain to compete in the final round. They are J. W. Peck and F. W. Morrill, F. C. Thwaits and C. E. Whitmore, J. F. Crosby and J. T. Twombly, P. R. Dean and L. E Bristol. Each pair must play every other pair the best two out of three matches. The winners in the tournament will play last year's winners, Booth and Denison, for the championship of the university.

IN HONOR OF DR. McCOSH.

Princeton's Tablet at the Grave of Its Dead President.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—In accordance with the old-established custom in vogue at Princeton for over 100 years of placing inscriptional tablets upon the graves of the dead college Presidents in the Princeton Cemetery, such a tablet has this week been placed on the grave of the late ex-Presidene James McCosh by authority of the college. Princeton's dead Presidents all lie buried in the little cemetery at the foot of Witherspoon Street, in what is known as "the Presidents' row," and above their graves are tablets done in Latin, recording in brief the careers of the honored men who have presided over the destinies of the university during the 150 years of its existence. In deference to a wish of Dr. McCosh's family, the tablet recently placed upon his grave is inscribed in English instead of Latin, and these are the words of the inscription:

"In memory of James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D., Minister of the Parish of Arbroath, 1835-1839, and of Brechin, 1839-1852; Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, 1852-1868; President of the College of New-Jersey, 1868-1888. As a parish minister he served the church devotedly, both in pastoral care and pulpit preaching. One of the founders of the Free Church of Scotland, he espoused its cause with enthusiasm, and labored zealously for its welfare. Distinguishing himself as a writer in philosophy by his work on the Method of the Divine Government, he was appointed Professor in the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College. His Presidency at Princeton College crowned the long service of his life. He brought the institution to the front rank of the colleges of America, and laid the foundation for its development as a university. In philosophy, by the number and ability of his contributions to philosophical thought, by his rare gifts as a teacher in stimulating enthusiasm for philosophic studies on the part of his pupils, he held a commanding position at home and abroad. In all philanthropic causes his interest was quick and profound. In all educational movements he sympathized with progress, and will be remembered as one of the eminent educators of his time. For his memory his students cherish a singular and beautiful affection and veneration. His great career was founded in and ever shaped by his faith in Christianity, and as he lived, believed and honored, so he died, lamented by all friends of learning and religion."

George B. Roberts, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was the guest of the evening at the weekly meeting of the Monday Night Club. An elaborate banquet was given in honor of President Roberts at the Princeton Inn, at the conclusion of which Mr. Roberts addressed the club on the subject, "Government Control of Railroads." A few invited guests were present, including Profs. Sloane and Daniels of the university Faculty. Among other things, President Roberts said that the question was not one of the control of railroads by the Government, for it already has control of them, but of financial ownership. He traced the development of the railroad and canal system between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, showing how the State first owned the line and levied a tax on private corporations competing with the system, but found that it was unable to compete successfully with the private corporations, and finally sold its right to what is now known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. President Roberts gave other examples of the State's inability to conduct railroads as economically as private corporations can do where individual interests are at stake. His opposition to Governmental ownership of railroads was based on three reasons: First, in most cases States have failed to compete successfully with private corporations; second, in countries where the State does own the railroads, the accommodations are not so cheap and are not so satisfactory to the people as where private corporations own them; third, it would be an immense means of political corruption, since in the United States there are a million men, or one out of every fourteen voters, who are employed by the railroads, and these would necessarily be appointed by the Government. Mr. Roberts then mentioned what is commonly known as pooling. He said that it is not a pernicious custom, but is merely a sort of treaty among the railroads, and can never force up rates, but, on the contrary, is barely able to hold them. At the conclusion of the address, President Roberts answered many questions asked by the students present.

The Princeton and Harvard Debating Committees have come to an agreement with respect to a board of judges for the debate, which is to be held at Cambridge, March 7. The men who will decide on the merits of the speakers on that occasion are President Seth Low of Columbia College, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, and President Tucker of Dartmouth College. Should any of these gentlemen be unable to serve, Prof. Jinks of Cornell and Prof. Farnum of Yale will serve as alternates. The Princeton debaters are holding regular practice debates in preparation for the intercollegiate contest, and no stone will be left unturned to bring back victory of Old Nassau.

The regular monthly meeting of the University Graduate Club was held on Wednesday night. Joseph W. Park, class of '95, was the speaker of the evening, and presented a paper on the subject "City Government." He discussed at some length the problems arising from congestion of population in great cities under modern industrial conditions. He advocated as the goals toward which to work, municipal independence of State interference, the separation in time of city elections from Federal and State elections and city politics from Federal and State politics, the concentration of power and responsibility in a municipal office, the increased functions of the city to meet the complex requirements of city life, including ultimately the ownership of the light and water supply and transit facilities. He also urged the obligation of the city to provide more adequately than at present for the means of education, physical recreation, and sanitary conditions of its citizens. He illustrated these principles by numerous references to European and American cities, particularly New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. He emphasized the necessity of public-spirited, energetic civic sentiment to give force to sound principles and modern machinery of municipal organization.

The new Casino Building was thrown open to the college on Monday, and the indoor tennis court and bowling alleys are in daily use from 9 A. M. until dark. The new tennis court is one of the finest indoor courts in the country, and it is hoped by this new equipment in this line of sport to send out a team that will be credit to the college in the next intercollegiate tournament. The delay in completion of the new swimming tank at the Brokaw Memorial has been the source of considerable impatience on the part of the students. The repairs have at length been completed, and a great throng of students is taking advantage of the excellent bathing facilities afforded by the new building. The date for the formal opening and presentation of the Brokaw Memorial has been fixed for May 9, the same date as is set for the first Harvard-Princeton baseball game in Princeton.

The annual junior extempore speaking contest in Whig Hall occurred the past week. The first prize was won by C. G. Richards of Pennsylvania, second by E. H. Keiser of Pennsylvania, and third by Seward Erdman of New-Jersey.

Mrs. Sarah Tawney Robson delivered a series of readings entitled "Evenings with Browning and Hugo" before the students of the university and the citizens of Princeton during the past week. On Tuesday night Mrs. Robson read from "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon." On Thursday evening her subject was "Angelo" and "Come Here," and on Friday night she gave a condensed reading of "Pippa Passes." The series was well attended.

President Patton and Prof. Andrew F. West are making an extended tour of Western cities, visiting all the important alumni associations of the West and attending their annual banquets. Report comes of large and enthusiastic gatherings. The tour is taken primarily in the interests of the approaching sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the college, which will occur in October next. The Cities of Pittsburg, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati will be visited on the tour, at each of which places banquets will be attended and the alumni urged to attend the great gathering of Princetonians and their friends, which will take place in the old university village on Oct. 20, 21, and 22. Dr. Patton and Prof. West will return to the college early in March.

FRESHMEN AT CORNELL.

They Want Their Canes—The Question of Supremacy Not Decided.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—Early in the Winter the two underclasses came together in a small rush, and from that time until last month the freshmen apparently intended to hold their banquet in secret. The matter leaked out through one of the college papers, and the freshmen were quickly called to account. The result was they soon promised to make their banquet public. The affair took place last Friday evening in Clinton Hall. The place was prettily decorated in the class colors, and a sumptuous dinner was served. Very few men from other classes were present, and no disturbance of any kind was raised. This is the second freshman class banquet that has been held successfully and quietly since the "chlorine affair," in 1894. The committee which had charge of the arrangements were George O. Wagner of Buffalo, Chairman; Philip R. Backus, Brooklyn; Onias S. Humphrey, Warsaw, N. Y.; W. F. Lewis, Newville, N. Y.; T. H. McGraw, Jr., New-York City; J. W. Green, Dayton, Ohio, and Frank Eurich, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.

As yet the underclass supremacy remains unsettled. During the Fall term three contests were held. The sophomores won the largest number of points in the track and field meet, the freshmen won the baseball game, and the third contest, a football game, resulted in a tie. After considerable discussion, in which it was urged that the question of superiority be settled as soon as possible, it was decided by the joint committee from the two classes that the supremacy should be decided by a series of contests during the Winter term. Several events were suggested, such as a game of basket ball, a tug of war, boxing and wrestling matches, and a relay race, to be held in the big gymnasium. Neither class seems willing, however, to agree to the propositions of the other, when it comes to making final arrangements. While the war of words is being waged, the freshmen are showing signs of impatience to have their class canes. As the entire university is getting tired of the quibbling, it is probable that the freshmen will be upheld for coming out with their class sticks, unless something is agreed upon very soon.

Through the kindness of the Hon. I. J. Byrnes, Attorney General Brisbane, Queensland, the Cornell School of Law Library has received a full set of the Australian statutes, including the Queensland statutes, six volumes; Acts and Orders of the Supreme Court (civil side;) and Acts and Orders of the Supreme Court (Crown side.) A full set of Hawaiian reports has also been received through the courtesy of Chief Justice A. P. Judd of Hawaii.

The juniors and seniors of the Law School will hold their annual banquet on March 6. Among those who will respond to toasts will be ex-Judge Francis M. Finch of the Court of Appeals.

Miss Lucile E. Hill, Director of Physical Culture at Wellesley, has been the guest of Cornell women at Sage during the past week. Her visit was due to an invitation from a number of the "co-eds" who are anxious to organize a woman's crew. On Friday evening Miss Hill lectured to the women on the subject, "Aquatic and Other Sports at Wellesley and the Prospects and Plans for Cornell Women." The young women are talking of organizing an athletic association, which shall have for its object the purchase of a suitable athletic field and the promotion of out-of-door sports among women, such as golf, tennis, running, and rowing.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Club has invited Theodore Roosevelt to deliver the first of a series of lectures before the university upon municipal reform.

The annual celebration of Curtis Day, the birthday of George William Curtis, was successfully carried out by the Curtis Debating Clubs. Addresses on Curtis as a man, editor, and politician, were delivered by Profs. Lee, Pound, and Hufford. The fact that such a celebration should create so much interest and enthusiasm is conclusive evidence of Cornell's loyalty to the great thinker and writer who was a member of her first Faculty. Mr. Curtis lectured at Cornell in that brilliant galaxy of men which ex-President Andrew D. White drew about him during the first days of the institution. In this brilliant coterie, as colleagues of Curtis, were James Russell Lowell, Louis Agassiz, and Goldwin Smith.

At the annual banquet of the Cornell Alumni Association of Buffalo last week it was resolved to raise $250 annually for the support of a scholarship at Cornell University, for the use and benefit of some deserving Buffalo student.

WORK OF STEVENS STUDENTS.

Prizes at the Lantern Slide Exhibition —The Senior Banquet.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 1.—The seventh annual lantern slide and print exhibit of the Stevens Photographic Society was held in the hall of the preparatory school on Wednesday evening. The judges for the awarding of prizes were Dr. Thomas B. Stillman,-Prof. J. Burkitt Webb, and Prof. Adam Riesenberger. The society had hoped to have the services of Dr. Mayer as one of the judges, but he was kept away by illness. The first prize, which was a pocket kodak, was awarded to L. M. Azevendo, '99. The second prize, a Kombie camera, was captured by E. N. Wood, '97. The room was crowded, and the exhibit was a most successful affair.

The New-York concert of the musical clubs for the benefit of the Alumni Building Fund will be held in Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, March 3. The following ladies have consented to act as patronesses: Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. S. O. Howe, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Mrs. Henry Morton, Mrs. A. R. Leeds, Mrs. A. L. Humphreys, Mrs. T. B. Stillman, Mrs. A. M. Mayer, Mrs. C. Kollsted, Mrs. G. F. Gilmore, Mrs. G. F. Kreischer, Mrs. W. Westerfield, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. C. Broadhead, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mrs. William Hitchcock, Mrs. Alexander M. Orr, Mrs. James Timpson, Mrs. L. von Bereuth, Mrs. J. Lane, Mrs. H. C. Hodges, Mrs. C. Childe, Mrs. W. H. Snedecker, Mrs. D. D. Williamson, Mrs. David Hunt, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. S. Harris, and Mrs. Willets.

The seniors have selected the following members of the junior class to act as ushers at the commencement exercises: Milton Ruggles, C. R. Christy, Roger Chew, R. H. Lane, Charles B. Grady, and Henry C. Mathey. The earliness of the announcement was made necessary owing to the custom of inviting the commencement ushers to the senior class banquet.

The senior banquet took place at the Hotel Marlborough, New-York, on Thursday evening. Samuel Hollingsworth, President of the class was toastmaster. Oliver Pope, the first speaker, spoke on "Reveries." William J. A. Boucher, one of the senior class editors of Life, with a neat speech on behalf of the Board of Editors, presented the seniors, as the two winners of interclass football games, with the Life Banner; Charles H. Hunt, the Captain of the class football team, made the speech of acceptance. The other speeches of the evening were: "Our Championship Team," by William H. Jennings, Captain of the lacrosse team, giving a review of the prospects for the coming season; "The New Realm of Fumes; a Prophecy Concerning Our Coming Laboratory," by B. C. Clark. Kolstede and Hasbrouck then gave a banjo and mandolin selection, after which M. Shepard spoke on "The Other Side of Sister." Edwin Decker concluding, his subject being, "Au Revoir."

On Friday a lecture on "Patent Law" was delivered before the senior and junior classes by Mr. Dyer of New-York, of the firm of Dyer & Driscoll.

The two phase and direct currents rotary transformer, which, together with the engine in the dynamo room, was presented to the institute by the class of '95, and which had to be sent back to the makers on account of some imperfection, has just arrived again from Pittsburg. It is a 100 horse power one, and will give 110 volts direct, or 125 two-phase alternating current, or single phase current by using two of the four brushes. When supplied with direct or two-phase current at one end, it will supply it or the current at the reverse end of the armature. It is rumored that a two-phase motor is about to be given by the class of '96.

Prof. De Volson Wood, who holds the Chair of Mechanical Engineering, is now detained from college by a severe attack of grip. Prof. Trowbridge, Assistant Professor of Experimental Mechanics, has been conducting Prof. Wood's recitations during his absence.

A meeting of the Chess Club was held on Tuesday, at which arrangements were made for playing the finals of the tournament. The chess champions for the three upper classes, who, with the winner of the freshman tournament, will play for the college championship, are Badenhausen, '96; A. B. Miller, '97, and Bates, '98.

VARIED INTERESTS AT VASSAR.

Lectures on Special Subjects—Two Questions for Debate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1.—Prof. Judson of the University of Chicago gave an interesting lecture in the chapel Friday evening. The subject was, "The Mississippi Valley." It was historically treated. After the lecture an informal reception was given to Prof. Judson by Miss Salmon. The officers of the college, the members of the history class, and students whose home is in the Mississippi Valley were present.

Prof. Van Ingen gave an illustrated art lecture before the college during the week on the subject of Greek sculpture.

At the monthly meeting of Qin Vive, on Friday, the subject proposed for general discussion was one of local interest, "Is it an economic wrong for members of Vassar College to make their purchases in the New-York market instead of in the Poughkeepsie market?" The question was decided in the affirmative.

"T and M" also discussed a subject of local interest—"Is the Spirit of the Vassar Girl Degenerating?" The affirmative was maintained by Miss Beckwith, Miss Schitsly, and Miss Bernkoff; the negative by Miss Verhoeff, Miss Patterson, and Miss Crosby. The negative side was carried.

The sophomore play, which has taken the place of the "Trig Ceremonies" of former years, was given in Philalethean Hall on Saturday evening. The committee by whom the play was written and presented consisted of Miss Eleanor Belknap, Chairman; Miss Marion Bagg, Miss Fanny McKinney, Miss Jane Murdoch, Miss Sarah Sheppard, Miss Edith Ward, and Miss Amy Wentworth. The play was highly creditable to the committee and class of '98. It was in style a fairy story, with the title of "The Garden of Grinding Growth, and How Prince Curriculum-the-New Rescued the Four Princesses." In the cast were Miss Adams, Miss Haight, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Skinner, Miss Jamagin, and Miss Eddy.

The class officers of '99 for the coming semester are: Miss Chandler, President; Miss Branch, Vice President; Miss Sprague, Secretary; Miss Smith, Treasurer.

Dr. Hough, the eminent biologist, gave a talk to the Jonnal class in biology this week on "Muscular Contraction." He was entertained while at the college by Prof. O'Grady.

UNION'S FEELING ABOUT MOVING.

A Very Strong Sentiment Against the Albany Proposition.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—The Albany Citizens' Committee of Fifty which has charge of the agitation for the removel of Union College has formulated its plans. A bill is to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the city to bond itself for $1,000,000 with which four buildings are to be erected. The Trustees of Washington Park are authorized to transfer land not exceeding 120 acres to a commission of six, who are to have the matter in charge.

President Raymond emphatically denies that he has stated that the majority of the Board of Trustees favor the scheme. On the contrary, several Trustees are outspoken in their opposition, and the remainder are non-committal. Lemon Thompson, Albany's representative on the board of Trustees, is decidedly opposed to removal, and there is a strong Albany sentiment against further bonding the city. It can be positively stated that unless more money is offered than the proposed bill calls for there will be no possibility whatever of the Trustees consenting to removal.

The Post Office Department has granted the request of the students for an additional carrier to serve the college, and dormitory delivery began to-day. John E. Ashe, '96, Inspector in Chief of New-York State, was the instrument of procuring this much-desired benefit.

Seven contestants spoke Wednesday in the preliminary contest to choose Union's representative at the New-York Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association contest at Rochester. H. U. Allen, '98, of the Adelphic Society, was chosen as representative, and G. L. Van Deusen, '96, of the Philomathean as alternate. The winner of the medal last year was Harmon Potter, Union, '95.

The Press Club has elected the following officers: President—M. A. Tivford, '96; Vice President—W. L. Huggins, '96; Secretary—William H. Hall, '96; Treasurer—Carl Hammer, '98.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Experiments of Prof. Lawrence—To Raise an Additional Endowment.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Prof. H. E. Lawrence of the Faculty has succeeded in taking some excellent photographs of the bones of the human hand by means of the cathode ray. George F. Bowerman of Reynolds Library held his hand on the slide for twenty minutes, and the bones showed very clearly in the negative. Prof. Lawrence is now experimenting to determine the time necessary for exposure, the best method of development, and the degree of sensitiveness in the plates necessary to produce the best results. He proposes to investigate thoroughly the possibilities of anatomical photography.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee to raise an additional endowment of $100,000 for the university has been enlarged by the addition of several alumni, educators, editors, and business men. The committee now consists of George C. Buell, Ira L. Otis, Rufus A. Sibley, W. Henry Matthews, Frank B. Mitchell, John B. Howe, Lewis P. Ross, John Fahy, Max Brickner, Eugene T. Curtis, Ezra R. Andrews, George D. Hale, and Martin W. Cooke. The circular appeal for funds was issued on Monday. It calls attention to the many free scholarships enjoyed by Rochesterians, and urges generous support of the college. None of the subscriptions will be binding unless the whole amount is secured. They are payable in four equal semi-annual instalments, commencing July 1 next.

The midwinter banquet of the local Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Livingston Friday evening, and was attended by over eighty of the alumni. James B. Perkins presided as toastmaster, and the responses were as follows: "Our University," President David J. Hill; "The Faculty," Prof. Henry F. Burton; "The Small College," William H. McElroy, editor of The Post-Express; "What Should be Done?" John Fahy.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DEBATES.

Their Preliminary Contest to be Held on Friday, March 13.

The date of the interuniversity debate, between Columbia and Chicago, has been settled upon as Friday, April 17. This announcement of the Columbia Debating Union precludes all possibility of doubt that the discussion is not an assured event. Columbia will immediately set to work to secure a list of twelve prominent men, three of whom will be chosen by the University of Chicago, to act as judges. The other details of the arrangements will be soon attended to.

On the evening of Friday, March 13, the preliminary contest for those students who will try for positions as Columbia's representatives, will take place in Hamilton Hall. The public will be invited to attend, in order that some estimate of Columbia's real strength may be obtained. The question under discussion will be identical with the one chosen for debate between the universities. The name of Chauncey M. Depew has been proposed for a judge's position in the preliminary debate, but no definite action has, as yet, been taken on the matter. The general sentiment, however, seems to point to the choosing of some members of the Faculty to officiate. Some of the more prominent members of the literary societies who have signified their intention of trying for positions on the debate, are: Barnard Literary Society—George R. Jacobus, R. B. Pomeroy, E. C. Brown, F. C. Elgas, S. S. Seward, H. P. Keith, and E. C. Ropes; Philolexian—P. E. Brodt, J. A. Peters, J. M. Proskauer, C. F. Wheaton, A. R. Yesinsky, C. L. Alsberg, A. L. Knoeber, F. W. Hess, and C. C. Burke.

The subject for the annual prize essay of the Philolexian Literary Society is "Some Event in Columbia's History." The subject for the prize debate will be chosen this week. Prizes in oratory are also given at these annual contests.

The Barnard Literary Society may arrange for a debate with some one of the city colleges in the near future. A public meeting of the society is likewise contemplated.

The senior class of the School of Arts recently held some very spirited elections for Class Day positions. The results were as follows: Historian—John Richard Atwill; Poet—Joseph Meyer Proskauer; Prophet—Samuel Swayze Seward, Jr.; Presentation Orator—Edward Hamilton Daly; Valedictorian—Robert Glen McCrea; Class Day Committeemen—Carl Lucas Alsberg, Charles Seidler Adams, Edwin Beer, William Samuel Cherry, Franklin Edwin Reese, Robert Austin McCulloch, Everett Willoughby Gould; Commencement Committeemen—Frederic Augustus Peters, Irving Lehman, Granville Ingraham Burr.

The Board of Editors recently elected to assume charge of The Literary Monthly during the ensuing year, will be announced in the next issue of the magazine, as follows: Editor in Chief—Philip E. Brodt, '97; Business Manager—William Hess, '97; Associate Editors—George R. Jacobus, '98; Charles H. Edwards, '98; George S. Hellman, '99; Walter S. Edwards, '97; F. P. Keppel, '98; Miss Ettie Stettheimer, Barnard College, and William T. Mason, '97, Law. The February number of "Lit" contained, among other interesting articles, "Gambling in Ancient India," by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson; "Tenecer," a poem, by Herbert Muller Hopkins; "Columbia College and the War for the Union," by Thomas S. Townsend; "A Street Episode," a poem, by George Sidney Hellman; "Regeneration: A Reply to Max Nordau," by George R. Jacobus; "The Man Without a Soul," Leonard B. McWhood; "Wendover's Victory," by Joseph M. Proskauer.

The Shakespeare Society has taken up a discussion of the comedies "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It." The second "social evening" of the organization will take place on March 18.

AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

Lectures Before the Different Departments—The Civitas Club.

J. Frederick Hopkins, Director of the Department of Museums, gave a talk on "Reproduction in Half-Tone and Printing in Color" before the art students of Pratt Institute last Thursday morning. Mr. Hopkins had an interesting collection of prints, including some of the best of the recent posters, to illustrate his subject.

On Wednesday afternoon the fifth lecture in the series of free lectures was given by Jacob Riis. His subject was "The Children of the Poor," and it was illustrated by the photographs which Mr. Riis had taken for that purpose.

The Civitas Club of Brooklyn, an organization of young ladies formed for the purpose of studying civic questions, will hold one of its regular meetings in the Assembly Hall on Wednesday afternoon. It will be an educational meeting and the subject will be "Pratt Institute." Mrs. Glentworth R. Butler and Miss Alice E. Fitts will both read papers. After the programme has been given, the members of the club will be invited to the art-needlework rooms, where tea will be served, and an opportunity will be given them to go over the building.

Thursday morning, in place of the usual lecture given by the director of the art department, William Ingersoll will give a talk on "The Christ in Art." This lecture, while designed especially for the art students, will be open to the public.

On Thursday evening, March 5, Mrs. Millward Adams of Chicago will lecture on "Character Expression." Mrs. Adams is well known as a successful teacher and lecturer. Last Summer she assisted Joachim in his classes in Berlin and was highly honored by him for the character of her work. Among her more recent lectures is one on "Physical Training for Daily Use and for Artistic Purposes," and another on "Analysis and Interpretation to Acquire a Freedom in the Expression of Ideas."

S. H. Clark, Instructor of elocution at the University of Chicago, will begin a series of four lessons and readings on Friday afternoon, March 6. These lessons are planned for the students of the library, high school, and kindergarten departments, but they will be open to the students in other departments and there will be a limited number of tickets for those who are not members of the institute.

From 5 to 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the teachers of the institute will be asked to meet Mr. Clark socially.

CHILD STUDY AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

A Paper to be Read by Miss Mary A. Wells.

President Hunter of the Normal College has just received the proof sheets of his annual report and of the college catalogue.

The March meeting on "Child Study" will be held next Thursday afternoon in the college library. Miss Mary A. Wells, '80, will read a paper on "The Results of Child Study in the Alumnae Kindergarten." Miss Wells has had charge of the kindergarten work since it was organized by the alumnae. The Committee on Child Study is composed of Jenny B. Merrill, Chairman; Emily I. Conant, Vice Chairman; Harriet H. Keith, Secretary, and Alice R. Northrop, President.

The subject of the debate between the two literary societies of the college has not been announced by the President of the Board of Education. As the debate has been appointed for March 27, this delay will make it difficult for the young women to prepare for the occasion. It is probable that the date of the debate will be postponed.

The subject for discussion at the meeting of the Alpha Beta Gamma Society next Friday will be Hawthorne. Miss Robinson will give a talk, designed especially for the art students, will be open to the public.

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UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 64—A lot of jewelry vs. United States. 43—Lawton vs. Jackus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer vs. United States. 103—Electro-Dynamic Company vs. Yacht Electron. 104—Bigler vs. Electro-Dynamic Company. 106—Sanders vs. Munson. 98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 99—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 100—For

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Considerable Strength in the Face of Disturbing Incidents.

ACTIVE ISSUES GENERALLY LOWER

The Baltimore and Ohio Collapse and the Cuban Resolutions the Principal Depressing Factors.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market was soft most of the week, although the extreme declines outside of a few specialties were not large. The Grangers suffered to an average extent of about 2 points, St. Paul leading the decline in the group, with a loss of 2⅞ points. The international specialties are also lower, Louisville and Nashville being down 2; Southern preferred, 1⅞; Kansas and Texas preferred, 1¾; Reading, 1⅝; Erie, 1⅛; Union Pacific, ⅞, and Denver preferred, ½. In the industrials, Leather preferred led the decline, with a loss of 6⅝. Tennessee Coal and Iron and Western Union each dropped 2⅞; Tobacco, 2⅜, and Chicago Gas, 1¾, other net losses in the group being only fractional. Railway bonds were fairly active and held relatively firmer than stocks.

Baltimore and Ohio was the one railway stock which showed pronounced weakness, and it closed with a net loss of 13¾ points. Mr. Stephen Little, the expert accountant, has been engaged during the greater part of the month in an investigation of the books of the company, and his examination had made sufficient progress at the close of last week to justify a preliminary report to the bankers contemplating the financing of a proposed loan to help the company out of its difficulties. The report has not been made public, but it has become known that his discoveries represented a very distressful situation, the wants of the company being far in excess of the amount of the loan which it was proposed to negotiate. Rumors at once spread that the company would be compelled to default in its interest due to-day, and it was the general surmise that a receivership was inevitable. Liquidation of the stock increased from day to day, and on Saturday, in the two hours of business, nearly 15,000 shares were thrown on the market, a degree of activity hitherto unknown in the stock. Liquidation in the bonds was also pronounced, the 5s of 1925 declining 14½ points, to 83, and the consolidated 5s of 1988 4 points, to 103.

Washington speculators were rather free sellers of the market on Thursday and Friday, basing their operations on a belief that the passing of the resolutions looking to the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists would create another war scare, and a consequent decline in stocks. But London viewed the situation with calmness, and holders of stocks and other securities showed no disposition to part with them because of the dim possibility of a war with Spain. Developments of the week outside of those already referred to were not unfavorable. The Treasury gold reserve, as a result of the recent bond operation, is larger than it has been in many years, and the foreign trade movement is growing more favorable to this country, so that the demands upon the gold reserve are not likely to be severe for some time to come. The Government's income also shows signs of improvement. Railway earnings continue to be satisfactory, and Clearing House returns show that the general business of the country is increasing.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	March 2, 1895.
American Coal	115	115	..
American Cotton Oil	17¼	17	21
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	61½	64½
*American Sugar Ref	118⅝	113⅝	92⅞
*American Sugar Ref. pf	102¼	101	92½
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	90
American Tobacco	82⅜	77½	90
American Tobacco pf	102¼	102	104
Ann Arbor	11¼	11	..
Ann Arbor pf	29⅞	28¾	..
Atch., T. & S. F., all in pd.	17¾	15⅞	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf., w. iss	28¼	25½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	35½	21⅝	57⅜
*Brooklyn R. T.	24⅜	23¾	..
Canada Southern	51⅜	50	48¼
Central Pacific	15	15	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	16½	16⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r.	70	66⅜	70¾
Chicago Stock Yards	96¼	95⅜	..
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	81⅛	76⅞	69⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	103¼	87⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	79⅝	75¾	54
C., M. & St. Paul pf	130	130	117½
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	74⅞	71⅜	61¼
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	39	36½	30½
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90	90	..
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	52⅜	50⅜	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	3½	3	5⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¼	31½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	98	98	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal.	4	3	..
Colmbus, H. V. & Tol.	17½	16½	19
Consolidated Gas Co.	150	150	130¾
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	126½	125⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	163⅜	160⅝	158¾
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	51	47½	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	8	8	..
Dis. & Cat. F., all in pd.	19⅜	17	..
Ed. Elec. Il. of N. Y.	96½	90	..
Evans. & T. H.	34½	33	..
Flint & P. M.	16	15	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	43	41½	..
General Electric	33⅜	30⅝	27½
Illinois Central	97¾	97½	84½
Illinois Steel Co.	66	66	..
Iowa Central	9¾	9½	..
Iowa Central pf	37	36½	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18	17½	..
Laclede Gas	24⅞	23½	25½
Laclede Gas pf.	80	78	..
Lake Erie & W.	22¼	20½	16
Lake Erie & W. pf.	74⅜	74½	70⅝
Lake Shore	150	147¾	135⅝
Long Island	81½	81½	84
Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	51½	47¾
Louis., New-Albany & C.	10	9⅝	..
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	24⅜	23	21⅜
Manhattan Con.	107⅛	104¼	107¾
*Metropolitan Traction	107¾	105	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	21¾	20	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	82¼	82¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	53	51½	..
Minnesota Iron	72	69½	..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	13¼	12	..
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	28¼	22
Missouri Pacific	24¾	22½	19
Mobile & Ohio	23	22½	..
*National Lead Co.	26⅞	24⅞	28¼
*National Lead Co. pf.	87½	87½	82¾
National Linseed Oil	18¼	18	19
New Central Coal	8	8	..
New-Jersey Central	108¼	105¾	84⅝
New-York Central	98⅜	98	96⅜
New-York, N. H. & Hart.	185	185	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30	24½
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in pd.	17¼	15⅞	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. all in pd.	28½	28½	..
N. Y., S. & W.	10¼	9⅞	12¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29⅜	26¾	37¾
Norfolk & Western	3	2⅞	2¼
Norfolk & Western pf.	9¼	8	10½
North American	6½	5¼	3½
Northern Pacific	5	4½	2⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅝	15⅜	13⅜
Ontario Mining	13	12	..
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15	15¾
Oregon Improvement t. r.	3	3	..
Ore. Rail. & Nav.	12⅜	10¼	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	8½	7⅞	..
Pacific Mail	30½	27¼	22½
Peo., Dec. & Evans	3⅛	3⅛	..
Phila. & Read. 1st in. pd.	13¾	11½	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	17½	15¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59	58	..
Pullman P. Car Co.	160	159½	154
Rio Grande Western pf.	45½	45	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	5⅜	5¼	4⅞
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13	11½	..
St. Paul & Duluth.	27½	27½	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	110	107
St. Paul & Omaha.	42½	40	30½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124½	122	..
Silver Bullion certs.	70	68⅝	..
Southern Pacific.	20½	19¼	17½
Southern Railway.	10⅜	9⅜	9⅞
Southern Railway pf.	33¼	30⅜	31
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	29⅝	14¼
Texas Pacific.	9⅛	8¼	5⅜
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	6¼	..
Third Avenue R.	181	181	..
*Tol. St. L. & Kan. City.	5	5	..
Union Pacific t. r.	9	7¼	8¾
U. S. Cordage t. r.	5⅞	5⅜	..
U. S. Cordage pf. t r.	11¼	10¼	..
U. S. Cordage gtd. t. r.	22½	21	..
*U. S. Leather	9	7¾	7½
*U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	59¼	60¼
U. S. Rubber	28¾	27½	40¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	86	86	94
Wabash	7⅜	6⅞	5½
Wabash pf.	19¾	17⅞	12⅞
*West. Union Beef.	9¾	9⅝	..
West. Union Telegraph	86⅞	82¼	87⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12½	10⅜	9¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	39¼	38⅜	35½
Wisconsin Central.	4⅜	4	2½

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet and easier. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was also easier. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 4½ per cent. for 90 days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Commercial paper of the last class was in good demand. Rates were 5@5½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 5½@6 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 6½@7 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £318,438 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.28, became 63.39. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,631,000f in gold and 3,049,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady to firm. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.87 for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅜@95½ and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—100 discount. Boston—12½@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $16,964,558, and the exports for the same period, $13,056,541. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,908,017. The net exports to date in 1895 were $20,339,479, in 1894 $3,341,389, and in 1893 $26,205,894.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $4,204,900. The banks now hold $24,422,150 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,726,100, a decrease in specie of $3,616,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $618,100, a decrease in deposits of $120,400, and an increase in circulation of $233,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 29, '96.	Feb. 21, '96.	Mrch. 2, '95.
Loans	$462,321,900	$457,795,800	$484,204,200
Specie	60,304,000	63,920,900	69,592,500
Legal ten'rs..	86,521,200	87,139,300	90,572,200
Net deposits..	489,612,200	489,732,600	528,440,800
Circulation ..	13,619,600	13,386,400	12,083,500

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Feb. 29, '96.	Feb. 21, '96.	Mrch. 2, '95.
Specie	$60,304,000	$63,920,900	$69,592,500
Legal ten'rs..	86,521,200	87,139,300	90,572,200
Total reserve ..	$146,825,200	$151,060,200	$160,164,700
Reserve req'd ag't deposits ..	122,403,050	122,433,150	132,110,200
Excess s've above legal require'ts ..	$24,422,150	$28,627,050	$28,054,500

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$24,422,150	1891	$13,630,275
1895	28,054,500	1890	3,364,200
1894	75,778,900	1889	12,270,550
1893	6,503,125	1888	12,744,700
1892	26,969,700	1887	9,088,050

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	1
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1¼
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1st	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	2
Mexican 1nt. 1st	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st S. W.	1
New-York Central deb. 5s	1
Northern Ohio 1st	2¼
Northern Pacific 1st	1¼
Northern Pacific 3d	2
Northern Pac. & M. 1st., t. r.	1¼
Oregon Improvement 1st	2½
Or. R. & N. cn. 5s, t. r.	1
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
St. Louis & S. F. tr. 5s	5½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1¾
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s, t. r.	2½
Spokane & Pal 6s, t. r.	6
Virginia Midland genl.	2

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2
Austin & N. 1st	1
Baltimore & Ohio cn. 5s, 1988	4
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	14½
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1
Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s	1¼
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	2¾
Cin., Dayton & I. 1st	1
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s	1
Ft. Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r.	2⅜
General Electric deb. 5s	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	3
Lacledo Gas 1st	2
Northern Pacific con.	1⅝
Northern Pacific con., t. r.	2¼
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r.	1½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	4
Phila. & Rdg. 1st pf. in., 1st in. pd.	2¾
Phila. & Rdg. 2d pf. in., 1st in. pd.	2¼
Phila. & Rdg. 3d pf. in., 1st in. pd.	2
Phila. & Rdg. genl., t. r.	1¼
Rio Grande Western 1st	1
Rome, W. & Og con.	1¼
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅞
Union Elevated 1st	1¼
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1½
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1¼
United States Leather 6s	1¼
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	1¼

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	3
Denver & Rio Grande	1
Flint & P. M.	1½
Illinois Central	2¼
Lake Shore	1½
Oregon Railway and Navigation	2⅜

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1¼
American Cotton Oil pf.	6½
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅛
American Tobacco	2⅜
Atch., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	13¾
Canada Southern	1
Chesapeake & Ohio	1
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1¾
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	2¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	2½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2⅞
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾
Consolidated Gas	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	1
Illinois Steel	3
Laclede Gas pf.	3¼
Lake Erie & Western	1
Long Island	2½
Louisville & Nashville	2
L., N. A. & Chicago	1¼
Minn. & St. Louis	1⅜
Minn. Iron	2½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	1⅜
Mobile & Ohio	1⅜
National Lead	2⅛
National Lead pf.	1
New-Jersey Central	2¾
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	1⅜
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	1
Norfolk & Western pf.	1
Pacific Mail	1⅞
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd.	1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1
Southern Railway pf.	1⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2⅜
United States Leather	1½
United States Leather pf.	6⅜
Wabash pf.	1
Western Union Tel.	2⅞

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Feb. 28.	$627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 28.	40,946,554
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 21.	524,826,765
*Balances for week ending Feb. 21.	34,145,586
*Exchanges for week ending Feb. 15.	555,730,337
*Balances for week ending Feb. 15.	34,620,350
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 8.	566,775,210
Balances for week ending Feb. 8.	33,964,352
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1.	506,420,630
Balances for week ending Feb. 1.	33,667,255
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 26.	510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25.	27,148,165

*Five days.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	1896.	Gold.	Silver.
Feb. 27,	1896	£49,116,013	.....
Feb. 28,	1895	37,084,603	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Feb. 27,	1896	78,175,145	£49,821,794
Feb. 28,	1895	85,946,450	49,550,956

BANK OF GERMANY.

Feb. 27,	1896	33,775,000	14,475,000
Feb. 28,	1895	41,172,000	13,724,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Feb. 27,	1896	24,903,000	12,689,000
Feb. 28,	1895	17,091,000	13,789,000

SPAIN.

Feb. 27,	1896	8,004,000	10,261,000
Feb. 28,	1895	8,004,000	11,640,000

NETHERLANDS.

Feb. 27,	1896	2,926,000	6,887,000

BELGIUM.

Feb. 27,	1896	2,668,000	1,334,000
Feb. 28,	1895	3,462,000	1,731,000
Total last week.		£199,567,158	£95,467,794
Corresponding week in 1895		194,434,603	100,074,000
Week ending Feb. 20.		190,162,928	91,475,829
Corresponding week last year		195,181,178	99,657,000

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$12,551,181
Corresponding week, 1895	12,020,864
Since Jan. 1, 1896	42,187,953
Corresponding period, 1895	90,106,375

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,100,353
Corresponding week, 1895	5,826,372
Since Jan. 1, 1896	61,650,233
Corresponding period 1895	54,516,899

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$814,060
Corresponding week 1895	4,360,526
Since Jan. 1, 1896	17,434,428
Corresponding period 1895	6,581,943

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,885,500
Corresponding week 1895	879,748
Since Jan. 1, 1896	22,147,043
Corresponding period 1895	31,997,225

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—For the first time this year our market has this week displayed marked strength and considerable activity. That it has come at a time when the money market is quite snug is regarded as evidence that the rise has not been manipulated. The Westinghouse group of securities has been most prominent in the revival of interest. Air Brake (par $50) has advanced to $170 bid per share, and there has been practically no stock offered. Philadelphia Gas has advanced about 3 per cent., and the rise has been accompanied by rather extravagant reports of increased supply of gas developed by the company in the West Virginia field, and rumors of the acquisition of valuable territory nearer the source of consumption. Union Switch and Signal has advanced 5 per cent. for the week. The annual report of the latter company, which was given out yesterday, shows surplus earnings for the year 1895 of $63,500, an increase of about 17 per cent. over the net for the preceding year, which was the worst in the history of the company. It is said to have some very good orders on hand now, which is an indication that the railroads are in better shape financially to purchase the class of apparatus turned out by the company. Another indication of this improvement in the finances of the railroads is the statement that the shipments of apparatus by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for January aggregated $680,000, which is said to be the largest month's business ever turned out by the concern. The traction stocks have been dull but firm. A slight increase is noted in the demand for bonds. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia	19⅜	19½
Wheeling Gas	15	..
Central Traction	27	..
Citizen's Traction	56½	..
Pleasant Valley	18½	18½
Pgh. & Birmingham	15⅜	15⅝
Duquesne Traction	35½	36⅛
U. S. & Signal common	17⅜	..
Westinghouse Air Brake	170	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 29.—The local stock market for the week shows no important feature, and prices rule about the same, with few exceptions. The bank stock list continues strong and quiet. The offerings are exceedingly light, and but few sales have taken place. Commercial National has sold at 47, City National at 60½, and National Eagle at 54⅜. American Screw stock has shown a slight advance during the week, and sales are reported at 209. Gorham Manufacturing preferred is somewhat quiet, although there is a fair inquiry for the stock. Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe remains about the same as last week. The Insurance stocks are still sought for, but at the moment none are offered. Narragansett Electric Light is quiet and firm, with no sales reported. Providence Gas is in good demand, with 85¼ bid, and no stock in the market.

The local money market is a trifle easier. Rates for commercial paper range from 5½ @7 per cent., although 6 per cent. is perhaps the most frequent rate. Call loans between banks continue at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½
Atlantic	32½	36
Blackstone Canal	24¾	25½
City	59	..
Commercial	46½	47¾
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44½	46½
First	113	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Lime Rock	77⅞	..
Manufacturers'	141	..
Merchants'	63½	64½
Mechanics'	52	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43½	..
National Commerce	44½	..
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	63	..
Second	..	128
Third	74	85
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	59½	..
Weybosset	43	45

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	158	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.	50	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	183½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	138
Providence & Springfield	97	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & B.	126	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Screw	206	212
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing	90	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	116	..
Nicholson File	57½	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	103	107
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	39	..
R. I. Perkins H-S.	..	75
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.	96	98

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49½	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	50	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Naragansett Electric	82¾	85
Providence Gas	85½	..
Pawtucket Gas	80	..
Providence Telephone	94	97½
R. I. Elect. Protect.	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	107	111

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—The feature of the local security market during the week was Hudson River Telephone stock, which sold at 46½, an advance of 2½ per cent. There is believed to be very little of the stock in the market at present under 50. New-York Air Brake stock has advanced during the week 3½ per cent. on the bid price, with no stock offered. Troy City Railway is down ½ per cent. on the asked price. Albany Railway remains strong, with little stock offered, on account of the right given stockholders to subscribe for the new issue of stock at par. Commercial Union Telegraph Stock is down ½ on the asked price. Work on the new power station of the Troy City Railway, at the foot of Division Street, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by April 15.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	45½	48
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	32	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	..	107
New-York Air Brake Co.	7¼	9
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	114¾
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	99½	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 1.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. Several millions in gold will shortly be released, in consequence of the naval expenditures, and the fact that to-morrow is the day on which interest falls due on consols. Silver was firmer on inquiries from India. At the Stock Exchange the speculative account increased during the week, but prices closed lower, on realizations, in consequence of the discussion of the Egyptian question and the action of the United States Senate anent Cuban belligerency. Consols advanced ¼. Caution and distrust in politics checked an advance in American railroad securities. The consensus of opinion is that there will be no recovery until the issues of the Presidential election are definitely fixed. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 2 and Illinois Central 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each declined 1½; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, each 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, ½; Denver and Rio Grande common, do preferred, Northern Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Central Pacific, each ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

—N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE WHOSE names are severally undersigned are desirous of forming and do hereby form a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

FIRST—The name or firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is "James L. Anthony."

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of bankers and brokers, the purchase and sale and negotiating of investments, and other bonds, stock, and securities.

THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are James L. Anthony and William D. Brown. The said James L. Anthony is a general partner, and his place of residence is at Plainfield, Union County, New-Jersey; the said William D. Brown is a special partner, and his place of residence is at Middletown, Orange County, New-York.

FOURTH—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

FIFTH—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one.

SIXTH—The principal place of business of such partnership shall be the City and County of New-York.

WITNESS our hands this fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Sd.) JAS. L. ANTHONY.
(Sd.) WILLIAM D. BROWN.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fifth day of February

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Bernard J. Tinney, referee, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 99, two-story frame dwelling and barn; also, two lots, each 25 by 99, adjoining on Melrose Avenue; also, lease for 1,000 years of plot, 50 by 100, on south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 49 feet west of Melrose Avenue, with two-story frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, northwest corner of Wales Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 55 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings, the corner one with store. Due on judgment, $2,450.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH,
Auctioneer, 11 Pine St.

Executors' Sale,
Estate of Maurice O'Brien, Deceased,
TUESDAY, MARCH 10,
At the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon.

VALUABLE BUSINESS BUILDINGS, FLATS, TENEMENTS, AND VACANT LOTS,

345 AND 347 GRAND ST.
56 LUDLOW ST.
92 EAST BROADWAY.
210 AND 212 WEST 105TH ST.
130 EAST 113TH ST.
124 EAST 120TH ST.
42, 44, AND 46 WEST 133D ST.
148TH ST., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.
183D ST., NEAR AUDUBON AVE.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, ATTYS.
MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX' SALE
of the
5-story brick business building, with lot,
NOS. 201, 203, & 205 WILLIAM STREET
and
17 FRANKFORT STREET,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Sale to close an estate.
262 WEST 35TH ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction on
Tuesday, March 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 262 West 35th St., 100 feet east of 8th Av., with front and rear buildings, lot 25x98.9. Maps of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Above 14th St., West Side.
APARTMENTS AND STUDIOS,
57TH ST., 51ST ST., 116TH ST., 120TH ST.
LESTER STUDIO BUILDING, Madison Av., 56th-57th Sts.—Studios; very desirable; immediate possession.
439-443 West 51st St.—Apartments for small families, at moderate rents.
104, 106 East 116th St., near Park Av.—Jefferson and Washington Apartment Houses; first-class, with elevator service, at moderate rents.
278 West 120th St.—St. Paul Apartment House.—Four and five room apartments, very desirable, at moderate rents.
Inquire on premises, or
ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
VAN DYCK STUDIO BUILDING.
8th Av. and 56th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MADISON AV., 778, NEAR 67TH ST.—VERY desirable four-story dwelling to let; rent reasonable. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO, 176 B'way.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the pier of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Dalecarlia, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Dalecarlia,");—at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, per steamship Irawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Brazil, per steamship Turkish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardie; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Flaxman, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Flaxman";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Plot, 3 lots,
178th Street,
near Audubon Av.
Price, $8,500.
Must be sold.
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

THE DWELLING 708 MADISON AV., SOUTHwest corner of 63d St.; the two first floors are piped ready to connect with the steam company's pipes in the avenue. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

ENTIRE FIVE-STORY BUILDING SOUTHeast corner Liberty and Church Sts., size 25x54, to lease for a term of years, or will erect an 8 or 10 story building to suit tenant.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES.—Very desirable, Madison Av., near 57th St., 8th Av., near 120th St. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, Van Dyke Bldg., 8th Av., near 56th St.

5 STORY, 25 FOOT; ALL RENTED; PAYING over 10 per cent.; 116th St., cable road; grand future; wide street. STEVENS, Col. Av. 93d St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100. Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 7, 10 AM Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Tender.
CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK ....Mar. 4 ST. PAUL ....Mar. 18
ST. LOUIS ....Mar. 11 NEW-YORK ....Mar. 25
Commencing April 1,
SAILING HOUR 10 A. M.
PARIS .....April 1 PARIS .....April 22
ST. PAUL .....April 8 ST. PAUL .....April 29
NEW-YORK ..April 15 NEW-YORK ....May 6
EXTRA SAILINGS:
BERLIN....Sat., June 6 PARIS.....Sat., June 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Mar. 4 Kensington, Mar. 18, n'n
Friesland, Mar. 11, noon Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, March 7, M. Etruria, March 21, M.
Lucania, Mar. 14, 5:30 AM Campania, Mar. 28, 5 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM Britannic, April 1, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM Majestic, April 8, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM Germanic, April 15, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM Teutonic, April 22, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

EUROPE 50 parties during the season, $147 to $2,000, all expenses included. Programmes free. Ocean passages by all lines, and travel tickets everywhere. Letters of credit, foreign coins, every requisite for travelers. Estimates free. Write us. Japan Party, Mar. 21. Bermuda Party, April 1.
Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1225 B'w'y, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK--LONDON--WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI.....March 7, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 7, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelon..Sat., Mch. 14, 10 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLAND LINE.
S. S. SPAARNDAM.....Sat., March 7, 9 A. M.
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....Sat., March 14, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA,
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES,
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
PEKIN.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 16, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y.
FINANCE, March 10. ALLIANCA, March 20.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
R. L. Walker, Agt. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
via **MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.** One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route.) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 8 P. M.
COMANCHE, (Chas. & Jack.,) Tues., March 3
IROQUOIS, (Charleston only,) Friday, March 6
ALGONQUIN, (Jack. direct,) Saturday, March 7
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egan, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg, Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, S:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dinig Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn, Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, 8:30, 7:45, 10:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton) 4:30, 5:40, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4.00, (Buffet Parlor Cars,) 5.00, 6.00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 96 Broadway, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ITHACA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 95 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Wescott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 960 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WRIGHT, MARY WARREN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made and entered on the seventh day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of MARY WARREN WRIGHT, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, and to have the penalty of the bond required by law on granting such letters reduced in pursuance of said Section 2664. All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary Warren Wright, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of March, 1896. Dated New-York, February 8th, 1896.
FANNIE E. WRIGHT, Petitioner.
EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Petitioner, Offices 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
11:05 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
8:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:00 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†‡Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N.R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR